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KYODO EXAMINES SCOPE OF ABE'S COMING VISIT TO PRC

OW110849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 11, KYODO -- Japanese Trade Minister Shintaro Abe will leave next Tuesday on a six-day visit to China in a bid to reaffirm the two countries' determination to expand their bilateral economic cooperation.

The visit, first to be made to China by a Japanese political leader in the wake of the diplomatic settlement of the row over the textbook issue, is regarded here as the "litmus test" on China's future stance toward Japan. The settlement came earlier this week when China accepted Japan's proposal for mending the government's revision of school textbook accounts of Japanese wartime acts in China.

Abe, minister of international trade and industry, is making the visit prior to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China later this month. He is expected to hold talks with top Chinese leaders in Beijing, including strongman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The official purpose of the visit is to attend a ceremony to be sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) there to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

According to informed sources here, the talks with the Chinese leaders will cover the proposed increased financial support for the Japan-China joint project to develop oil resources in Bohai Bay and Japanese participation in other Chinese oil development projects, including those in the Yellow Sea.

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS EDUCATION MINISTRY BOMBING

OW130641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- A radical leftist group has claimed responsibility for attacking the Education Ministry and the headquarters of the Liberal-Democratic Party with Molotov cocktails last week, police said Monday.

Handbills distributed by the League of Communists Saturday said the armed attack was carried out in response to struggles by Asian peoples against Japanese imperialism, police officials said. They said the handbill is headlined: "Textbook Prettification of Invasion Should Be Condemned," in an obvious reference to the just-settled school textbook dispute involving Japan, China and South Korea.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL APPROVES SPENDING HIKE

OW130515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- The National Defense Council Monday approved the Defense Agency's request for a 7.3 percent increase in defense spending in fiscal 1983 starting next April. This compares with the 7.8 percent hike this year. The approval came after hot debates for and against the defense spending increase, government sources said.

While Finance Minister Michio Watanabe called for restraint on defense spending in view of the current deficit-ridden national budget, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Economic Planning Agency Chief Toshio Komoto said the first priority should go to defense budget. "We were asked by the United States to make greater defense effort at the Japan-U.S. security consultative meeting at Honolulu earlier this month," Sakurauchi was quoted as saying in endorsing the 7.3 percent defense spending hike. Komoto echoed and said the defense budget increase is necessary to put Japan's 1983-87 defense buildup program "into orbit," according to the sources.



Watanabe recently tendered his resignation to take responsibility for a yen 2.88 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion) tax revenue shortfall in fiscal 1981. But he has stayed in the office at the request of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The government plans to keep its overall national spending in fiscal 1983 below the level of the current fiscal year.

SUZUKI TO DECLARE FINANCIAL 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

OW101305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 10, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in an unusual public gesture, will declare on September 16 that Japan's national finances are in a "state of emergency," informed sources said Friday. The declaration, to be made at a special news conference, was billed as an effort by the prime minister to seek the nation's understanding for the serious fiscal crisis resulting from tremendous revenue shortfalls.

The sources said, however, that it was actually intended as a political compromise -- an alternative to an early convocation of an extraordinary Diet session, which has been demanded by prominent figures within the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). These politicians, including three former prime ministers, have urged him to call the Diet into an extraordinary session at an early date and frankly explain the fiscal crisis to the nation.

The decision to issue a declaration of a state of financial emergency followed a series of meetings held this week by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa with four former prime ministers -- Takeo Fukuda, Takeo Miki, Kakuei Tanaka and Nobusuke Kishi -- the sources said. Of them, all but one -- Tanaka -- called for an early convocation of an extraordinary Diet session. However, Suzuki is reluctant to comply with the demand.

The sources said the prime minister's unusual news conference would produce no small repercussions in the political world at a time when the Cabinet and the LDP are increasingly split over the assessment of the economic situation and the need for pump-priming measures, with only about a month to go before the public announcement of the date for the LDP's presidential election. After explaining the fiscal plight at the news interview, they said, Suzuki would answer questions from the press corps.

The focal point of attention is how far Suzuki will go in clarifying specific measures to fulfill his public pledge to eliminate deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984, the sources said.

Fukuda and other LDP leaders critical of Suzuki's policy are urging him to abandon the public pledge which they contend is already far removed from reality. By so doing, they want to call Suzuki to account for what they consider the failure of his economic policy, with an eye to the LDP's upcoming presidential election, the sources said. Under these circumstances, they said, the prime minister's unusual statement on the fiscal crisis will no doubt result in further fueling an intra-party jockeying for political advantage with the approach of the presidential election.

In the statement, the prime minister is expected to note that tax revenue shortfalls for the current fiscal year ending next March will amount to yen 5-6 trillion (dollar 19-23 billion). He will also say that this will have a serious effect on the fiscal 1983 budget.

As another indicator of the fiscal crisis, Suzuki will point out that the outstanding balance of public bond issues will add up to yen 100 trillion (dollar 385 billion), the sources said. He is also expected to stress the necessity of taking emergency measures to tide over the fiscal plight, including a drastic curb or freeze on government workers' wages, the sources said.



MIYAZAWA URGES EXPEDITION OF ECONOMY PACKAGE

OW101313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa instructed officials of three government offices Friday to expedite preparations for the adoption of a new business-stimulating package. Miyazawa issued the instruction when he summoned ranking officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Finance Ministry and the Economic Planning Agency to his office to adjust views on the necessity for the government to adopt a new pump-priming package.

Miyazawa's action came amid a growing discrepancy of views between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other key members of his Cabinet on the advisability of the government adopting such a package under the present circumstances.

At a regular Cabinet meeting earlier Friday, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, called for early convening of an extraordinary Diet session for the adoption of a new set of measures to shore up the faltering economy.

Prime Minister Suzuki, however, has been showing a negative attitude regarding the advisability of taking such measures, pointing out that reconstruction of public finances takes precedence over pump-priming measures in view of the soaring fiscal deficit.

While admitting that the Japanese economy is now in a slump, Suzuki told a meeting of prefectural governors earlier Friday that he had no intention of pledging additional fiscal spending on general public works projects in compiling a supplementary budget for this fiscal year ending next March. Suzuki said any additional public works investments should be limited to such projects as natural disaster rehabilitation projects.

In this connection, Miyazawa indicated at a press conference after the meeting with the officials of the three government offices that the government would have to pledge additional general-purpose public works spending in the supplementary budget. Miyazawa's statement, political observers said, was apparently prompted by the heated discussions which took place at Friday's Cabinet meeting about the advisability of adopting a new pump-priming package and the fact that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had also decided it was necessary for the government to adopt it by the end of this month.

In a related development, Kazuo Sugiyama, director general of MITI's Industrial Policy Bureau, reported the results of meetings held between Abe and 21 representatives of key industries this week to review the present state of the domestic economy. At the meetings, the industry leaders reported that business conditions are deteriorating rapidly in most industries.

Ministry sources said MITI had decided to enforce business-stimulating measures as soon as possible under such circumstances. Based on this decision, the sources said, the ministry would work out a pump-priming package by around September 25.

Meanwhile, a government leader indicated the formal adoption of the new package by the government would be delayed until the second week of October. It is difficult for the government to adopt it by the end of this month due to such factors as Suzuki's scheduled China visit starting on September 26 and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's arrival in Tokyo next week, said the official, who refused to be identified. The government leader also pointed out that Abe was scheduled to visit China and the United States later this month and in early October.



He added that the compilation of the fiscal 1982 supplementary budget would be delayed until late next month since preparation takes about two weeks after the adoption of a pump-priming package.

#### PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SUZUKI DROPS TO 32.6 PERCENT

OW130825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 13, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Cabinet have slipped to the lowest level of public esteem since Suzuki became prime minister, a KYODO news service poll has shown.

The results of the poll (ninth in a series) conducted September 4-5 put the support rate at 32.6 percent, down 8.4 percent from the previous survey, and the non-support rate at 50.3 percent, up 4.5 percent. The poorest showing in the two years and two months of the Suzuki administration apparently reflects growing numbers of middle-aged and elder supporters of his governing party "bolting" from the prime minister.

Liberal-Democratic supporters' confidence rate for Suzuki dropped to 52.1 percent from 65 percent in the previous poll conducted in June, and the non-confidence rate rose to 32.9 percent from 25.9 percent. Support for the LDP itself maintained a still favorable rate of 48.1 percent.

The latest survey followed guilty verdicts for some politicians implicated in the Lockheed payoff scandal and the closure of a regular Diet (parliament) session which hotly debated state deficits and administrative and National Assembly reforms.

The latest findings are understood to have reflected wariness of the Suzuki Cabinet's failure to keep public pledges concerning important political problems as well as his personal lack of leadership in the recent school textbook dispute.

Analyzing non-support for Suzuki, the most cited reason was economic policy -- 30 percent. Even 35.7 percent of LDP supporters criticized his economic policies as unfavorable. The survey also said 20.2 percent of people monitored said they could not trust Suzuki himself, and that 12.4 percent said they could not agree with his diplomacy.

Meanwhile, the popularity rating for the Japan Socialist Party increased by 3.1 percent to 16.6 percent while that for opposition parties as a whole rose by 4.8 percent to 34 percent.

#### BRIEFS

BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR -- Tokyo, 3 Sep, KYODO -- Hitachi Ltd. said Friday it has come up with a new "bipolar" type of transistor claimed to perform twice as fast and permit more than three times as much circuit integration as conventional products. It is expected to go a long way toward improving the performance and reducing the size of computers, video cassette recorders and other electronic equipment, officials said. Based on what is called a sidewall base contact structure (Sicos), the Hitachi product features symmetrical location of three key transistor components -- emitter, collector and base areas -- that permits reduced electric power consumption as well as faster performance and greater integration. The symmetrical feature also allows the Sicos transistor to amplify electric current in both forward and reverse directions, enabling both analogue and digital circuits to be integrated on a silicon wafer chip. This has opened the way for mass production of large-scale integration circuits (LSIS) with new performance, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 3 Sep 82 OW]



GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM PROTESTS 'U.S. CRIMES'

SK070513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published the following memorandum exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in turning South Korea into their complete colony and the colonial dependence of the South Korean "regime" and its true color as the U.S. imperialists' instrument for aggression, upon the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea:

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic  
People's Republic of Korea

September 8 this year is the day of the 37th year since the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea. Thirty-seven years have elapsed since one country, one nation was divided into two. In this prolonged period of tragic division, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of the United States, and its people have been forced to suffer the fate of colonial slavery.

The relationship between the United States and South Korea is most typical of that between the Suzerain state and colony. The U.S. imperialists now advertise that South Korea is an "independent state" in order to deceive the people of the world. The South Korean puppets try to cover up their true colours as a hatchet man of the imperialists, join the ranks of the Non-Aligned Movement while clamouring about "independence" and get recognition from the socialist countries and the newly emerging countries. It is the United States which acts the master in South Korea. The South Korean "regime" is, de facto, a tool of the U.S. imperialists for their aggression.

The master and stooge talk about "independent state" and "independence", refusing to face the stark reality. Their clamourings are aimed at neutralizing the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for independence, justifying their colonial rule in South Korea and executing their criminal policy of permanently dividing Korea into "two Koreas".

This is an unpardonable criminal act, a mockery of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world who are fighting for national independence and sovereignty.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby publishes this memorandum, deeming it necessary to show up the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into their complete colony, and the South Korean "regime's" colonial dependence and its true colour as an instrument for aggression.

Establishment of the U.S. Imperialists'  
Colonial Ruling System in South Korea

Aggression and plunder, domination and subjugation are inherent in the nature of imperialism and these are the mode of its existence. Everywhere the imperialists set foot, bloody aggression and plunder are committed and a policy of colonial enslavement is imposed. South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is no exception to this case.

U.S. imperialism which had grown rich on huge amounts of war profits during the Second World War emerged as the chieftain of imperialism and the bulwark of modern colonialism. It defined world conquest as the general line in its external policy and openly revealed their wild ambition to show itself to be a new ruler in Asia in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists.



The U.S. imperialists, who had harboured already from more than 100 years ago the vicious ambition to reduce Korea, which is of military strategic importance and abounds in natural resources, into their colony, entered the soil of South Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese aggressive army after the Second World War. All acts of the U.S. imperialists, who had occupied South Korea without shedding even a drop of blood under the guise of "liberator", were aggressive from the beginning. Everything was geared up to the creation of colonial structures. They considered that an easy way of turning South Korea into their colony was to keep the colonial ruling system and apparatuses of the Japanese imperialists intact in its early period.

In this regard, John Hodges, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea, confessed as follows: "I am using Japanese ruling machines because at present it is a most effective way of management." ("People's World", September 19, 1945.)

The U.S. imperialists showed no interest in disarming the Japanese aggressive army in South Korea and, on the contrary, they saw to it that Japan kept the colonial system in South Korea until they made full preparations to enter South Korea. On August 29, 1945, in pursuance of the policy of the White House, MacArthur, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army stationed in the Pacific, demanded of Abe, "governor-general of Korea," full responsibility for "public peace" in South Korea.

On September 2, John Hodges issued a "proclamation" announcing that the South Korean people must be patient obediently even if they disliked the rule by the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who made an entry into South Korea on September 8 published the notorious "MacArthur Proclamation" to announce the establishment of the "military administration" and forced the South Korean people to obey it unconditionally.

MacArthur stated in "Proclamation" No. 1 as follows: "... By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof". "Territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority." "Proclamation" No. 2 stated that any person who did any act of violation of "Proclamation" No. 1, should suffer "death or other heavy punishment" upon conviction by military occupation court. (The collection of proclamations by the military administration. 1947 ed. p.1.)

The MacArthur "proclamation" was the open declaration of the establishment of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Following the announcement of the "MacArthur Proclamation", the U.S. imperialists set up "the South Korean military government," an alias "military government office" on September 11.

The South Korean people who were liberated from the yoke of vicious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists desired to exercise their sovereignty. However, the U.S. imperialists pursued a policy of colonial enslavement which required the unconditional sacrifice of South Korea for the sake of their strategic interests.

The U.S. "military administration" was the colonial ruling machine which took over the ruling system of the Japanese imperialist "Government-General of Korea", the brutal colonial ruling machine unprecedented in the world.



Arnold, the first U.S. "military governor," said: "I myself, Military Governor Arnold, am holding the powers and rights exercised by the Korean ex-governor-general." Then he declared: "There exists only one government in Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and it is the military government established on the basis of the proclamation of MacArthur, general order of Hodges and civil administration orders of the military government. ... It monopolizes domination and authority in all aspects of politics." (South Korean newspaper MAEIL SINBO, September 16, 1945, "People's World," January 5, 1946 This was the declaration [with which] Arnold took office as a new governor-general of South Korea.

In the wake of Arnold's arrogant utterance, John Hodges said haughtily: "Two governments cannot exist within one country. At present in South Korea the U.S. military government is the sole government. Sovereignty cannot yet belong to the Korean people. Since the supremacy over Korea belongs to our military government, the sovereignty of the People's Committee must be abrogated, and it must exist as a political party or otherwise it must be dissolved."

In South Korea the people's committees established on the initiative of the people were all dissolved and the patriots and other people who turned out to the struggle for the genuine freedom and independence of the country were savagely suppressed. However, the direct rule and brutal repression by the U.S. imperialists through the "military administration" encountered strong resistance on the part of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists mercilessly massacred the patriotic people who rose up against their policy of colonial subjugation. In Cheju Island alone, they killed or wounded over 70,000 people, one-third of the whole inhabitants, converting the whole land of the island into a sea of blood.

As they could no longer continue their colonial subjugating policy with the undisguised colonial rule through the "military administration", in the face of strong resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists began to resort to the more sinister and nefarious neo-colonialist method. Ostensibly, the U.S. imperialists staged a farce of transferring the sovereign power in South Korea to the Korean people and withdrawing from it. In the meantime, they tried to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea through the instrumentality of their faithful henchmen.

The U.S. imperialists impelled the faithful pro-U.S. lackey, traitor Syngman Rhee who had been groomed carefully by the billionaires of the Wall Street for 40 years, toward putting up the deceptive slogan of the "union", and marshaled the reactionary forces. On May 10, 1948, the U.S. imperialists staged a separate election in South Korea in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Korean people, thus setting up the Syngman Rhee puppet "regime."

This was a move to divide Korea artificially and establish a neo-colonialist ruling system in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists misled the internal and external public opinions to give a false impression that the separate election which might lead the country to ruin was a "democratic election under U.N. supervision" in an attempt to attach any "legality" to the election opposed by the entire Korean people.

The historical facts, however, eloquently show how this May 10 separate election was held. Just before the "election" was held, the U.S. imperialists set up the "special guard headquarters" in the U.S. "military administration" and deployed the mobile forces equipped with tanks, artilleries and machine-guns throughout South Korea, putting planes into the air and ordering fleets in Pusan and Inchon to be on standby alert.



They had barricades built around the "polling stations" and posted armed police and terrorists in every nook and corner. The so-called "polling stations" were under the strict supervision of the agents of terrorist organizations and "voting" was carried out in their presence.

James Roper, UP correspondent who inspected the "election", said that "the atmosphere of election resembled that of a city under martial law" and a "representative" of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" confessed that "in South Korea no air of free election prevailed." In the North Kyongsang Province alone, 10-20 per cent of "voters" turned out for the "election" and 30 constituencies failed to announce the "voting result" even ten days after the "election." This was how the puppet regime of South Korea advertized by the U.S. imperialists as an "independent state", came into being.

A publication of the United States wrote: "South Korea started functioning with Syngman Rhee as a head on the basis of the first election on May 1948. However, this independence, in fact, is no more than an actual extension of the system under the U.S. occupation."

As the stark historical fact shows, what is called "government" in South Korea is nothing but a puppet regime that the U.S. imperialists concocted in order to forcibly repress the will of the popular masses, cover up and justify their policy of colonial subjugation and prolong their colonial rule in South Korea. This puppet regime was toppled by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April, 1960. This proved graphically that it was not the legitimate government established on the initiative of the people, but the bogus government cooked up by the United States.

#### U.S. Imperialism Is Real Ruler of South Korea

Everything in South Korea is completely subject to the United States. The U.S. imperialist colonial rule extends deep to all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture. Convincing proof is provided by all historical facts produced and reality brought about by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

#### Political Domination

An independent state must have its sovereignty and real power to independently work out its internal and external policies and implement them. However, the so-called "government" of South Korea is devoid of sovereignty or independence. Through a number of shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have fixed by law the master-servant relations and trampled down the sovereignty of the South Korean people at will with the backing of tens of thousands of their occupation troops.

No determination of the puppet regime is represented in the internal and external policies now in force in South Korea. Their drafting and execution are strictly subject to the "approval" and "ratification" of the White House. The U.S. imperialists exercise unlimited power by which they can kill or replace even a South Korean "president" at will if they want. In South Korea there are "National Assembly", "government" and "political parties" in name, but they are none other than a screen to cover up the neo-colonialist character of the U.S. imperialists.

The real ruling apparatus politically controlling South Korea is the American "Embassy" in South Korea. The American "Embassy" seizes the right to political control on South Korea, defines the orientation of all the internal and external policies of the puppet regime and supervises and controls its drawing and implementation; it takes all the rights of personnel management including the right to select the highest representative of the puppet government and organizes and controls the political forces in favour of their colonial rule.



Whenever the South Korean puppets' politics had been in a critical phase, it directly or indirectly intervened in it, always playing the principal role.

As disclosed in the "Genealogy of the South Korean Military Government," Syngman Rhee, who was toppled by the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, withdrew from "Chongwadae" after making a "resignation statement" on the "strong order" of the U.S. side from McConoy, the then U.S. "ambassador," and the nomination of "Ho Chong caretaker government" was also decided by his role. At the time of "May 16 military coup d'etat" in 1961, too, the American "Charge d'Affaires" Marshal Green was charged with the mission to carry out on the spot the grand undertaking of the "military coup d'etat" and did exactly according to the libretto of the U.S. CIA.

Chang To-yong, former chief of the General Staff of the South Korean puppet army, in the "second trial on the case of counter-revolution in the army" confessed that he, who had taken a passive attitude to the "military coup," was given the instruction from the American "Embassy" to cooperate with the Pak Chong-hui clique in a "military coup."

The fact that the "May 16 military coup" was intervened [as received] by the American "Embassy" and staged according to the libretto written by the U.S. CIA became clearer by the confession of Allen Dulles, former director of U.S. CIA, made on May 23, 1964, in his resignation statement that "most successful in the overseas activities of the U.S. CIA during his tenure of office was the military revolution in South Korea."

It was none other than the American "Embassy" in South Korea that took its share in the murder case of Pak Chong-hui who was shot dead by his right-hand man, that instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to stage the "December 12 army purge coup" and take "May 17 measure to expand martial law throughout South Korea," and that proposed transferring to him a force tens of thousands strong and heavy military hardware under the U.S. imperialist aggressor army command to suppress by force of arms.

Former American "ambassador" to South Korea, Gleysteen, said in the luncheon with the "members of parliament" of ruling and opposition parties on May 23, 1980, that "the American side had already expressed its understanding of and consent to the nation-wide extension and strengthening of the martial law."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, too, told the editors and publishers of South Korea that all incidents were "reported to the U.S. authorities beforehand" and obtained their consent.

It is also a well-known fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan acted under the instructions of his advisors, i.e. John Lamazza, administrative councillor [as received] of American "Embassy" in South Korea, Frederick Krause, deputy president of the "American Chamber of Commerce and Industry" in South Korea, a retired armyman calling himself "colonel" who served long in the 8th Army command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea.

Touching on such state of affairs, a South Korean newspaper pointed out: "The present government focuses its attention on the moves of the American Embassy in South Korea. When South Korea falls into a deep political crisis people cannot but turn their eyes naturally to the American Embassy to steal a glance at its moves." Another newspaper wrote that "their influence on the South Korean Government is strong enough to say that their policy towards South Korea was changed whenever the American ambassador is replaced."



Pak Chong-hui had once admitted the U.S. imperialist colonial rule with these words: "Thanks to the God for enabling America to lead South Korea". Traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that "the politics of South Korea has been controlled by the United States" and that he was acting according to the "instructions of the American advisors."

This proves that the political ruler of South Korea either in the past or at present is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

#### Economic Dependence

Depending on outside forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and the economically subjected nation cannot free from colonial slavery. [sentence as received] South Korea is completely dependent on the U.S. imperialists economically. U.S. imperialism is lording it over as the greatest plunderer in South Korea.

From the very beginning of their entry into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists seized the major arteries of the South Korean economy under the name of the "vested property", through the instrumentality of the system of military occupation. The "vested property" plundered by the U.S. imperialists was a colossal amount of property accounting for 91 per cent of the total capital of the South Korean stock company at that time. Even according to the doctored data released by the U.S. State Department, its total amount was more than 80 per cent of all properties of South Korea.

U.S. economic control over South Korea has been established through the so-called economic "aid", various "treaties" and "agreements", apparatus for plunder and the investment by U.S. monopoly capital. Economic "aid" of the U.S. imperialists is a means of realizing the crafty neo-colonialist domination, that is, to administer medicine after giving disease. Through the "aid" the U.S. imperialists have seized the economic arteries of South Korea and subjected it to their military and political purposes, and plundered 120,000 million dollars, 10 times more than the total sum of the "aid" since their occupation, thus opening to view their predatory nature as the colonialists.

How U.S. imperialism has established its control over the South Korean economy and seized the economic arteries is clearly seen by the following shackling "treaties" and "agreements" concluded by force with the South Korean puppets.

It is stipulated in the "agreement on the transfer of finance and property" concluded in September 1948 that the puppet government "shall keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the U.S. military government in Korea". It provides for the right of the U.S. Government to the property and its annexes in which it is interacted, be it corporeal or incorporeal, movables or immovables, and points out that "ownership shall be transferred to the U.S. Government at its request". The "treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" signed in November 1956 confirmed that under this treaty the United States is vested with the unlimited right "to engage in all kinds of trade, industry, banking and other profit-making activities no matter what form they may take."

Earlier, the "convention of the ROK-U.S. joint economic committee on planning for economic reconstruction and financial stability" was signed in December 1953. This resulted in strengthening the local apparatus of the U.S. imperialists for economic domination in South Korea.



By this "convention", the U.S. imperialist "economic coordinator" obtained the "right" to "examine all the provisions of economy and planning" of South Korea. And through the "Joint Economic Committee" the U.S. imperialists could force on the puppet government the decisions of "Office of the U.S. Economic Coordinator" and fully grasp and control all economic activities including the implementation of the "economic aid plan".

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean economy has been further strengthened through the "agreement on economic and technical aid" in February 1961, which was the synthesis of previous economic "agreements". This "agreement" allowed the U.S. imperialists to legalize the "joint examination" of the South Korean "budget". It was stipulated that they were to be invested with authority to directly control and use the "budget" of the puppet regime at will, and American merchants and their families in South Korea were to receive equal treatment with "diplomats" and were exempt from all taxes. Indeed, this "agreement" was a replica of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" which facilitated the U.S. imperialists' aggression and economic plunder on Korea 100 years ago. Even the South Korean "parliament members" blamed that this "agreement" resembled the "Ulsa Treaty" concluded between the Japanese imperialists and the feudal rulers of Yi Dynasty. (South Korean TONGYANG NEWS, Seoul, Feb. 19, 1961.)

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean economy is further backed up by the investment of monopoly capital of the United States in South Korea.

The direct investment of the U.S. monopoly capital in South Korea amounted to 427 million dollars as of 1981, which occupied 24.3 per cent of the direct foreign investments. The trans-national enterprises of the United States have concentrated their investments on such key industries of South Korea as oil refinery, petro-chemical and automobile industries and, thereby seized its economic arteries to accelerate economic subordination and militarization.

The U.S. monopolies which rule supreme in South Korea, while enjoying extraterritorial privilege and every special favour, are working its workers like beasts of burden and obtaining excessive profits by the means of tricky price and unequal exchange in trade. As a result, the South Korean puppets are now handicapped by heavy foreign debt amounting to more than 35 billion dollars most of which is due back to the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists also exercise their control over the South Korean economy through their resident local ruling establishments such as the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in South Korea. No wonder that the Japanese journal SEKAI described the "U.S. Agency of International Development" in South Korea as a "government hidden in the South Korean regime."

As is shown above, the South Korean economy has become an appendix economy completely subordinated to the U.S. imperialists and South Korea has been converted into a market of U.S. surplus commodities, and its source of raw materials and supply centre of cheap labour.

Dependence of the South Korean economy on the U.S. is daily increasing. Agricultural production, in particular, has been destroyed. South Korea, once a granary, has been converted into a land of famine which has to import more than 8 million tons of grain every year. All this results from the policy of dumping surplus agricultural products and the policy of expropriating land for military use.



There are over 7 million unemployed or semi-unemployed, 300,000 prostitutes and over 3 million children of non-school attendance. A human trade policy is officially recognized. Thus, people are suffering from the worst hardships of living.

#### Seizure of Military Command

Military command is one of the important criterion of an independent state. An independent country naturally exercises command of the army. If a country fails to assume command of the army, it cannot be called an independent state.

Command of the South Korean puppet army 700,000 strong is entirely in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The U.S. imperialists assume all command of the South Korean puppet army through various shackling "treaties" and "agreements".

In the "temporary administrative agreement on military affairs and public security to be enacted in the interim period" concluded in August 1948, the U.S. imperialists legalized the continued occupation of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the command over the military and police forces of the puppet regime. And they reaffirmed their jurisdiction and command over the South Korean puppet army and took measures to strengthen them in the "mutual military aid agreement" concluded in January 1950 and the "agreement on establishment of U.S. Army advisory group".

In order to further strengthen their direct control and command of the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. imperialists concocted the "agreement on transfer of supreme prerogative" (what they called "Taëjon Agreement") in July 1950 aiming at direct subordination of the South Korean puppet army to the commander of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, while confirming the already concluded military agreements.

Under this "agreement" all supreme prerogatives on the South Korean puppet army were transferred to the U.S. Army commander occupying South Korea and the U.S. military "advisors" were dispatched to the South Korean Army ranging from the "Ministry of National Defence" of the puppet regime to the army corps, division, regiment, battalion and even to military training camps to command and supervise them.

The U.S. imperialists flagrantly violated the armistice agreement which envisaged the pullout of all foreign troops from Korea after the war, cooked up the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" in August, 1953 and thereby obtained the indefinite "right" to deploy their aggressive forces all over South Korea and its vicinity. They even charged the South Korean puppet army with a duty to "cooperate" with the "collective defence" of the U.S. aggressive troops in the Pacific area.

The U.S. imperialists have reaffirmed the permanent occupation of South Korea by their aggressive troops through many other military "agreements" and establishments of military institutions, making it possible to push forward their scheme of converting South Korea into a military base. In this way, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea could completely seize all supreme prerogatives such as operational command, mobilization of military personnel, reorganization of structural system, personnel affairs of the South Korean puppet army and all civilian forces. Now the South Korean puppet army is not allowed to use even a drop of gasoline as well as weapons and ammunitions without directive or approval of the U.S. imperialists.



Referring to the present reality Yang Yu-chan, former ambassador of the South Korean puppets to the U.S., lamented that "now the United States has placed all our weapons under its control.

In addition, our gasoline consumption is under U.S. control. It supplies us only a part of it. Under this condition, no one can mobilize the national defence force at his will without U.S. consent." (South Korean newspaper TAEJON DAILY NEWS, August 16, 1978.)

The Japanese journal ECONOMIST commented that the South Korean 'Government' is not in a position to exercise any supreme prerogative and carry out any independent operational action without permission and command of the U.S. in all spheres of weapons, ammunitions and equipment.

An American commentator Dwight Kut said that the fate of South Korea is "entirely planned by the United States either militarily or economically" and even the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST commented that the "present South Korean regime is a military government under the instruction of the United States." [REUTERS, Washington, June 21, 1967.)

#### Cultural Subjugation

The U.S. imperialists are completely dominating South Korea culturally and ideologically, too. Through the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the "U.S. International Communication Agency", the "cultural centres" and "information centres" set up in all parts of South Korea, the "educational division" and "technical aid division" of the "USAID" and branches of U.S. international organizations, "foundations" and "advisors" they are steering, supervising and controlling all affairs from the formulation of the cultural policy of the puppet regime and its execution to the ideological tendencies of the South Korean people.

Their domination and subjugation of the South Korean ideological and cultural sectors are legalized by the "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with the South Korean puppets. Through the "agreement on exchange of official publications" they seized the right to conduct press and broadcasting activities freely in South Korea and grasp and control publication and broadcasting propaganda in South Korea. And through 30-odd various subjugating "agreements" related to education they even held the right to frame the education policy of the puppet regime and permit or close schools.

They infiltrate into South Korea the reactionary ideas and corrupt culture which were already rejected by human society and denied by history long ago in an attempt to stamp out the independent consciousness of the people and reduce them to impotent beings contaminated by the idea of worshipping or fearing the U.S., pessimism, depravity, flunkeyism and submission. As a result, the brilliant culture of our nation and beautiful manners and customs handed down from our ancestors are vanishing away in South Korea and all sorts of morbid practices and social evils are rampant in society.

Referring to the South Korean reality which has been converted into a garbage bin of all sorts of reactionary ideologies, even a South Korean publication lamented, saying: "Our idea cannot but be reduced to the international slave, because the realm of our thought has become degenerated like this". All the facts clearly show that South Korea is a complete colony which is subordinated out-and-out to the U.S. imperialists politically, economically, militarily and culturally and that they are the U.S. imperialists, the real ruler who has seized all the power in South Korea.



An American publication pointed out that the U.S. policymakers towards South Korea regard the U.S.-South Korea relations not as "horizontal" but as "vertical ones", and the United States treats South Korean puppet regime merely as a "regime on paper".

Gleysteen, the former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, also declared that talking about "equal relations" between the U.S. and South Korea is "unrealistic" and "there can be no real equality" in all their relations. (South Korean "Radio First", June 29, 1982)

South Korean "Regime" Is a Tool  
For U.S. Imperialist Colonial Rule

The whole period of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea was characterized by annals of bloodshed, aggression, war, division and murder. For a long period of colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened their policy of colonial enslavement, incessantly replacing puppet "regimes" in South Korea, and all the successive South Korean puppet "regimes" fully accepted this policy and carried it into execution as servant of colonial rule.

It has been fully laid bare in the world how all the successive puppet regimes in South Korea have executed the Korea policy of the U.S. imperialist master. The main Korea policy of the U.S. imperialists between the end of the 40's and the beginning of the 50's was it ignite an aggressive war to swallow up the whole of Korea on the basis of their easy occupation on half of the Korean territory. They considered their hand-raised stooge Syngman Rhee to be a well-qualified man in realizing their aggressive Korean strategy, actively induced him to fortify the foundation of colonial rule and trigger off a fratricidal war.

As for Syngman Rhee, he was a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor who participated in the First World War "peace conference" on the instruction of his master already in 1919 and behaved himself disgracefully, begging for "freeing Korea from Japanese rule to leave her in the hands of the United States". Being such a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor, he waited on the United States hand and foot and made no scruple to sell off even the country and people for his master U.S. imperialists. All the crimes committed by the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the colonial tool of the U.S. imperialists, were unpardonable ones which were for the sake of his master against the nation. Especially he plunged the whole country and the entire people into the scourge of war by raising a disturbance of fratricidal war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. This treachery was a serious crime indelible in history.

After the war, when they found it impossible to realize their wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism", the ambition designed to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists embarked upon further reinforcing their division and war policy, taking the "two-Koreas" plot as their basic Korean strategy. They took Pak Chong-hui as the only lackey who could inherit such pro-American trait of Syngman Rhee in materializing this Korean strategy.

Pak Chong-hui was a traitor to the nation. Already in the spring of 1940 he, as a second lieutenant of the Japanese Army, cut his finger with a razor and wrote in blood to pledge himself to be "loyal" to the "Japanese empire". He became notorious as a vicious murderer by killing a large number of patriots who had fought sacrificingly for the liberation of the country. On top of it, he was a special agent who was transferred to U.S. intelligence office as a useful spy after the defeat of Japanese imperialism. He was a dyed-in-the-wool traitor who had become large-boned with the selling of the country and the betrayal of the nation. He took power through "May 16 military coup" manipulated by the U.S. CIA and then established the notorious "Yusin" fascist dictatorial system to concentrate everything on putting into effect the "two-Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.



Immeasurably serious, indeed, is the crime the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorial regime perpetrated against the country and people as the tool of U.S. imperialist colonial rule. In particular, at a time when the entire fellow countrymen were burning with the ardent wish for reunification with the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement, he went so far as to openly proclaim the manufacture of "two Koreas" to be their "policy" by announcing the "July 23 special statement" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. It was the crime indelible down through generations to come. As he was such a marionette, he begged for the indefinite occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression army. And at a time when the U.S. imperialists said that "the United States would remain a powerful being" in South Korea even if a dialogue is held between the North and the South, he prattled: The "U.N. forces can not be outside forces" and "as the U.S. Army is our helper and protector it can not be foreign force."

With the backing of the U.S. imperialists, he blurted out: "Though we are of the same blood we can not live with the communists in the North. If we are to live we must defeat them. Defeating the North alone is our way out". He frantically stepped up war preparations and spirited off in broad daylight in the centre of Tokyo democrat Kim Tae-chung who demanded peaceful reunification.

The craftiness of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward South Korea was more concentrically revealed between the end of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's. The serious political crisis in South Korea made Pak Chong-hui useless any longer as well. This led the U.S. imperialists to raise the "October incident" in 1979 and place Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of special grade with all the traits of the former dictators, in the puppet regime as a new lackey for their colonial rule.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful pro-American stooge picked up and tamed by the U.S. imperialists already 20 years ago. He is an unprecedented fascist tyrant and mankiller. He received the military education for aggression and massacre in the United States when he was a confidant of the former dictator. He slaughtered numerous South Korean patriots and people who demanded democratization and reunification, and went to the Vietnam war front as the commander of the 29th Regiment of the "White Horse Unit" of the puppet army and randomly killed guiltless people there. All his acts committed so far at the instigation of his master U.S. imperialists since the "army purge coup" were aimed at strengthening the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists.

Upon the order of the U.S. imperialists "to suppress with iron-fist", traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed unprecedented tragic crime indelible down through generations to come -- murdering 5,000 compatriots and wounding tens of thousands of people in Kwangju City alone -- in an attempt to block the vibrant trend for democracy and reunification which surged up after the "October incident" and to prop up the colonial rule which was at a crisis. There is no other fascist tyrant in this world who genocided en masse the fellow countrymen in this way at one time.

No sooner had he seized power than traitor Chon Tu-hwan called on his master U.S. imperialists across the ocean and prattled that he "would not forget the benevolence of the United States even if he dies". Recently he even held various "commemoration functions" to worship and curry favour with his master, embellishing the sanguinary history of 100 years aggression of the U.S. imperialists on Korea after the signing of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty", an aggressive, subjugating unequal treaty, as a history of "amity", "friendship" and "cooperation".



Even through atrocious fascist suppression of those involved in the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on March 18, he revealed his true colours as a stooge once again. This incendiaryism by South Korean youth and students was an eruption of their wrath and indignation pent up against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied South Korea and pursued colonial rule for 37 years. It was a patriotic act to drive out the U.S. imperialists and regain the national dignity and sovereignty which has been trampled underfoot.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan disgracefully visited the U.S. master and apologized. On the other hand, he committed such an outrageous act as imposing capital punishment including death or life imprisonment upon those involved in the arson.

In accordance with the aggressive Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan now actively turned out as a shock-brigade for the implementation of the policy of aggression, war and division. Clamouring about the "decisive battle in the 80's," he is now taking up a positive attitude to mobilize all manpower and materials for war preparations and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the republic. How zealously he behaves himself as a shock-brigade for the execution of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists is furnished by the fact that he is maneuvering to draw South Korea and developing countries in this region into a new political military bloc while croaking about what is called a "summit talk" of the countries in the Pacific region.

As seen above, the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea was rooted by Syngman Rhee, branched by Pak Chong-hui and now becomes more poisonous by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, all of whom are successive flunkyist traitors. All the facts prove that the successive South Korean "regimes" were puppet "regimes" devoid of any independence and they differ little from puppet "Manchoukou" faked up by the Japanese imperialists in the northeast region of China in the past.

The American WASHINGTON POST described the South Korean puppet government as "a deceptive false image to camouflage as if it had any independence under the domination of the United States." This patently shows the subordinate relations between the suzerain state and its colony and between the master and his servant in South Korea.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan ridiculously tries to place South Korea on the "equal status" with the Third World countries and disguise his clique as their "friend" in an attempt to win recognition from the new-emerging nations and the socialist countries.

The dispatch of their troops to South Vietnam in the past and their assistance to the Israeli expansionists vividly showed that the South Korean puppet regime is the most faithful instrument for the implementation of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the enemy of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world who are struggling for national independence and sovereignty.

As is known, at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the South Korean puppets seriously insulted the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations, saying: "The non-aligned countries are indulged in rudeness in the United Nations by force of numbers" and "the United Nations has been converted into a pandemonium of the non-aligned countries."



Small wonder that the non-aligned nations and other Third World countries gave South Korean puppets a flat refusal whenever they attempted to enter the U.N. The conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in Lima rejected the admission of the South Korean puppets into this movement and many countries in Asia and Africa successively took resolute steps of severing diplomatic relations with South Korean puppet regime.

Ours is an era of chajusong, when hundreds of millions of world people, once oppressed and maltreated, have become masters of their own destiny and embarked upon the road of building a new life. It is an intolerable shame of this century that there exists such a colony as South Korea on this globe today, end of the 20th century.

In reflection of the demand of the times, the South Korean people are waging a resolute anti-U.S. independence struggle to achieve national sovereignty, setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and the "Stars and Stripes", defying harsh repression. The peace-loving peoples the world over who treasure national sovereignty and independence condemn the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule and lift up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express heartfelt gratitude to the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations and the international democratic organizations for their active support to and solidarity with the righteous cause to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate that the South Korean people will tolerate the doom of colonial slaves forever, but discard their foolish dream that the Korean people will give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas". Unshakable is the will of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and build an independent new society, a reunified independent Korea with no outside forces and traitors in their land.

The U.S. imperialists should put off the helmets of "U.N. forces", get out of South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, and take their hands of intervention off Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the peace-lovers the world over. Their occupation of South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country is totally illegal and with nothing can they justify it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue his treacherous acts and step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad. While advocating "independence" he is on the rampage to join the Non-Aligned Movement and get recognition of the socialist countries and the newly-emerging nations. It is nothing but a ridiculous dream.

The machinations of the South Korean puppets to realize the "simultaneous admission into the U.N." and the "cross recognition" for the manufacture of "two Koreas" and join the Non-Aligned Movement will be unavoidably denounced and rejected by the socialist countries and the Third World countries including the non-aligned nations.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of our country is terminated, the Korean people can easily settle the national reunification problem independently and peacefully.



We have the most realistic and reasonable plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will enable us to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the principle of overall national unity. The plan of reunifying the divided country by way of establishing the DCRK incorporates the lofty idea and principles clarified in the July 4 North-South joint statement and the demands of the times for the independent and peaceful solution of Korea's reunification question. With the united efforts of the nation, the entire Korean people will force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and establish the DCRK, thereby realizing the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people express the conviction that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world valuing justice, peace, sovereignty and independence will render unreserved support and solidarity to their righteous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule, regain deprived national sovereignty and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang, September 7, 1982

CPRF INDICTS U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF SOUTH KOREA

Part I

SK111145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] published an indictment on September 8 accusing to the whole world the U.S. imperialists of their never-to-be-condoned crimes committed in South Korea on the lapse of 37 years since their occupation of South Korea.

In the first part, "Occupation Forces in the Guise of Liberation," the indictment says: An emergency round-the-clock meeting of the coordinating committee of the state, army and navy departments continued for many days at the Pentagon from August 11, 1945, on the direct order of Truman.

A plot was woven at the meeting to occupy even a part of Korea under the pretext of the "line of disarming" the Japanese troops. The 38th parallel line bisecting the territory of Korea was thus drawn. To take over the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in toto, the U.S. imperialists let them take charge of "maintenance of public peace" in South Korea till the U.S. troops' occupation, even after their unconditional surrender.

Lieutenant General of the U.S. Army Harrison, who flew into South Korea leading 37 subordinates on an aggressive mission, at that time took over documents on property and administrative rule from persons concerned of the "government general" in Korea and informed them of the formal intention of the U.S. side that it will "leave South Korea under the 'government general' for the time being and the U.S. command will only manage and supervise." This was the background of the "disarmament" of the Japanese imperialists which the U.S. imperialists noisily advertised as a pretext for their occupation of South Korea.

On September 8 the U.S. imperialist aggression forces under the armed escort of the Japanese imperialist army and police landed in Inchon. This was the beginning of the criminal history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. That day was another disgraceful day when the South Korean people were bound by the colonial chains of the heinous U.S. imperialists who took the place of the brutal Japanese imperialists.

From the first day of their occupation the guns of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces were levelled not at the defeated Japanese imperialist army but at the South Korean people. The gun report that sounded at the Inchon port on September 8 was a report of aggression announcing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and a report of crimes proclaiming the start of the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialist barbarians engrossed in murder, war and atrocity.



From that time people in South Korea shed blood with a deep rancor in all places under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

On September 9, students of the Yonhui College were shot dead by the Japanese imperialist police who were out for the "maintenance of public peace" in Songbuk and Yongsan districts of Seoul. Infuriated at this, students fought with the Japanese imperialist police. Several hundreds of U.S. imperialist aggression troops who rushed to the scene at an emergency report indiscriminately fired at students.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, having occupied the whole area of South Korea by force of arms, proclaimed a military administration on September 11 and replaced the signboard of the "government general in Korea" of the Japanese imperialists with a U.S. military administration. In this way the U.S. imperialists' harsh military repressive rule surpassing the military rule of the Japanese imperialists was established and the people's committees set up by the people on their own initiative in all parts of South Korea were all dissolved.

Historical facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces who landed in South Korea were not a "liberator" but an occupationist and they acted as the enemy of the South Korean people from the first day of their occupation.

## Part II

SK111705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- On the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public an indictment accusing them to the whole world of their never-to-be-condoned crimes in South Korea.

In the second part, titled "Domination by Aggression Forces," the indictment says: The South Korean "regime" is nothing but a screen to veil the colonial rule of the United States. In the whole period of its existence from its emergence the South Korean puppet regime was framed up and has been maintained by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The Syngman Rhee puppet government was not an independent power established in accordance with the will of the South Korean people. But it was a marionette regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops with their bayonets according to the necessity of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule. The successive puppet regimes which appeared in South Korea after the Syngman Rhee puppet government were all the same.

When the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists was faced with a crisis by the April 19 popular uprising, their occupation troops in South Korea engineered the "May 16 military coup" to frame up the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime. It was also the U.S. forces command in South Korea that gave birth to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime when at the end of the 1970's the traitor Pak Chong-hui was toppled by the resistance of the South Korean people for democracy and the colonial rule was faced with another crisis.

As the reality shows, the change of the "regimes" and selection of the puppet presidents in South Korea were decided by the White House and carried into effect with the military backing of the occupation troops in South Korea.

The U.S. forces command stationed in South Korea has such a big power because the U.S. imperialists lay main emphasis on the conversion of South Korea into a military base in their colonial rule over South Korea. First of all, the U.S. imperialists attach great importance to South Korea in military strategy. Hence, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces play a main role in the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea.



The prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army is held in the hands of the commander of the U.S. forces. As the U.S. authorities themselves admitted, the puppet army is a "watchdog for protecting the domination of the United States over South Korea," "supplementary forces of the U.S. troops to be used as a tool in opposing the northern half of the DPRK" in accordance with the U.S. Korean strategy and a colonial mercenary army which, as could be seen at the time of the war in Southeast Asia, is used by the U.S. imperialists in their war.

There are no legal restrictions on the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. They have and exercise all powers in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have more than 2,000 military bases all over the world and have concluded the "status of forces agreements" with over 40 countries. But there is no place in which the number of the occupation troops, their quarters and period of their occupation are not restricted as in South Korea.

The military "agreements" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets put no restrictions on the period of occupation, the deployment of military facilities and military bases and the number of the occupation troops, their branches of arms and service and kinds of weapons introduced there. Under the "U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea have the right to requisition land, buildings, facilities, and manpower at will, if they consider necessary for their occupation. The area of farm land requisitioned by the U.S. forces in South Korea amounts to 150,000 hectares.

Even foreign press reports, describing such master-servant relations, said: "The United States is not in South Korea. But, South Korea is in the United States."

### Part III

SK111733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- On the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public an indictment accusing them to the whole world of their never-to-be-condoned crimes in South Korea.

In the third part, titled "Barbarians of the 20th Century in Human Skin," the indictment says: The U.S. imperialists acted not as a "defender of democracy" but as its strangler from the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

In his letter to Hodges, commander of the occupation forces, Truman said that no danger is graver than allowing democracy in executing the U.S. South Korean policy. Hodges cooked up the "case of the Chongpansa forgery of notes" copying after Hitler's "Reichstag fire case" and outlawed the Communist Party in South Korea and, under "military government ordinance" Nos. 55, 72 and 88, disbanded democratic political parties and public organisations, closed down progressive newspapers and journals and suppressed freedom of the press, assembly and demonstration.

118,621 people including 14 "national assemblymen" were arrested and imprisoned in the one year of 1949 alone because they demanded democracy. Kim Ku, Yo Un-hyong, Cho Pong-am and other prominent South Korean nationalists and patriots were assassinated or murdered with the help of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces.

When the April 19 popular uprising broke out, Eisenhower ordered officials concerned to bring the South Korean situation under control at any cost. (UPI, April 13, 1960).



The "U.S. ambassador" in South Korea, who received action orders from the White House and Pentagon, instructed the traitor Syngman Rhee to form a "force to suppress the riot" and proclaim a "martial law," and the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces occupying South Korea moved the 15th Army Division under his command to Seoul from the Military Demarcation Line.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled, the U.S. imperialists set in motion the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to engineer the "May 16 military coup" through the traitor Pak Chong-hui with the backing of their armed forces occupying South Korea. The South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" was organized and the "anti-community law" and various other new fascist laws were cooked up, in addition to the "national security law." The press was brought under the control by the "government" and all assemblies indoor and outdoor were banned. In the "case of the national federation of youth and students for democracy," more than 4,000 personages were arrested and Kim Tae-chung and a large number of other democrats, youth and students detained or penalized.

The real nature of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces as the strangler of democracy was fully disclosed particularly during the massacre operation in Kwangju in May 1980.

When the people rose in uprising in Kwangju, Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, transferred to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan three divisions and an armoured unit of the puppet army under his command and ordered the traitor to brutally crack down upon the Kwangju popular uprising. It was owing to such suppression by the U.S. imperialists that Kwangju was plunged into a sea of blood, thousands of citizens were killed and the demand of the South Korean people for democracy was suppressed in cold blood. The fabrication of the military "regime" by the U.S. imperialists through the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan brought about a period of military fascist rule darker than that of Pak Chong-Hui to South Korea.

In the period up to September 15, 1951, after the outbreak of the aggressive war in Korea the U.S. imperialist barbarians slaughtered more than one million guiltless people in South Korea alone for the mere reason that they gave support to our people's power and people's army.

After they started this war early in the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists, during their temporary occupation of Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, slaughtered one-fourth of its population on the murderous order of occupation Army Commander Harrison to "throw everything living and moving into ashes." On October 24, 1950, the barbarous U.S. imperialist aggression forces carried prisoners of war of our side from Inchon port to Pusan port by their landing craft "L.S.T." and "Samnangjin" and several other transport ships, during which they stifled to death an average of more than 150 on each boat and threw them into the sea. Such outrage continued till December 10 of that year. The U.S. imperialist warship No 1091 which was discharging a special mission given by the Pentagon was anchoring in the sea off Koje Island where those who survived arrived. In the ship the POW's were injected with viruses of cholera, typhoid fever, pest and meningitis for the experiment of bacteriological warfare and atomic bomb radioactive experiment, gas weapon test, artificial freezing experiment, bone temporance operation for treatment and various other medical experiments and operations were conducted on them. Numbers were sealed on their bodies with a hot iron stamp according to different experiments. Experiments were conducted 3,000 times a day. The barbarians who shaved the hair of a woman, painted the lower part of her body and threw her out to the street for mere fun of it; lewd animals who rape women, be she a girl of 12, an old woman of 60 or a pregnant woman, along the street in the broad daylight; those who carry away girls to rape them in a group, take a photograph of their naked bodies and break into civilian houses to violate women and gouge out one



of their eyes as a token -- these are the U.S. imperialist barbarians who boast of "civilization." The U.S. imperialist aggression troops are barbarians and robbers of the 20 century in human skin.

#### Part IV

SK111800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- The indictment published by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland accusing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea of their crimes says in the fourth part titled "Powder Magazine in the Far East": The strategical aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in occupying South Korea was to dominate the whole of Korea and invade the Far East and Asia, taking it as a springboard.

MacArthur, who had been dreaming of becoming the "ruler of the Far East," openly ranted: "By occupying Korea we will be able to seize the whole area from Vladivostok to Singapore. Then nothing will be impossible for our strength."

The war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in 1950 was their first attempt to realise this aggressive ambition. The incidents of "Pueblo" and "EC-121" in the 1960's and the "Panmunjom incident" in the 1970's were their second and third dangerous provocations aimed to realise the aggressive ambition they failed to attain in the 1950's. But all their attempts miscarried miserably in face of the heroic Korean people. It is the nature of U.S. imperialists to run wild, while going downhill.

Today the U.S. economy is undergoing the worst difficulty ever since the end of the Second World War. Reflecting their crisis at home and abroad, the U.S. monopolies have set up the most bellicose government and are pursuing a cold war. In accordance with the U.S. imperialists' war policy the powder magazine of South Korea is being filled with mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

The U.S. troops occupying South Korea are being reorganized and their combat equipment is replenished, reinforced and supplemented with the latest type equipment. The ground units of the U.S. occupation forces are being equipped with latest type guns, tanks and missiles which have not yet been supplied to any overseas units and the air force is supplied with latest type fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons and close-support planes. The strength of naval force is being nearly doubled mostly with war-experienced personnel and the centre of the strategic deployment of the Seventh Fleet moved to the East Sea of Korea, while the Chinhae port of South Korea is being turned into its operational base.

War maniac Reagan has already hinted the possibility of "using nuclear weapons in the Far East." The U.S. imperialists plan to ship neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles into South Korea in addition to a large number of nuclear warheads already introduced there. To comply with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, the combat power of the puppet army over 700,000 strong is being reinforced, and more than 7.7 million young men were registered as eligible for compulsory military service and over 1.8 million people for wartime mobilization.

The military expenditures of the puppet government last year were 92 times the 1965 figures. The militarization of economy is being stepped up and munitions factories, strategic roads, harbors and airfields are being newly built or expanded in various parts.

Large-scale offensive operation exercises are being held in succession. The joint operational exercises of the U.S. forces and the puppet army staged by the U.S. imperialists every year are expanded in scale from 100,000 to 160,000 men in the number of participants, from one month to three months in the duration and into offensive exercises in nature, simulating on all-out armed attack on the northern half of the DPRK, into war exercises reminiscent of actual fighting in intensity.



Due to such reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has today turned into huge army barracks rare to be seen in any part of the world, into a dangerous touch-and-go nuclear base, and the dark clouds of war are permanently hovering over the Korean Peninsula and peace in Asia is gravely endangered.

37 years of the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is a history of biggest crimes in the world in the 20th century. Under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists South Korea has turned into a showcase of neo-colonialism, a graveyard of democracy, a theatre of human slaughter and immorality and a powder magazine for war. Unless the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is terminated, independence and democracy cannot be realised in South Korea nor can the peaceful reunification of the country be realised. It is only too natural that the South Korean people are today rising up valiantly in the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and smash their colonial rule, holding aloft the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism. The South Korean people will hold still higher the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence they have already upheld and persistently struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world people who prize peace and progress. The U.S. imperialists must quit South Korea at once.

#### MAC SECRETARIES' MEETING 13 SEP REPORTED

SK131134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kaesong, September 13 (KCNA) -- The 471st meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom today.

At the meeting secretary of our side Colonel Kim Yon-ki protested against military provocations incessantly committed by the enemy against us in the Demilitarized Zone in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the agreed points between the two sides and called him to account.

According to the statement of the secretary of our side, the South Korean puppet army, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, perpetrated an armed provocation on September 7 by firing automatic weapons into the area of our side in the central sector of the front and committed the criminal acts of bringing recoilless guns, machineguns and combat personnel into the Demilitarized Zone at several spots of the western and central sectors of the front.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought a number of troops of their aggression forces armed with "M-16" automatic rifles to posts of the MAC headquarters area on August 4 and September 1. The cases of violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points by the enemy side from July 17 to September 10 numbered more than 3,200.

Noting that the military provocations of the enemy have rendered the situation in the DMZ more gruesome, the secretary of our side demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures so that such criminal acts might not be committed again. But the enemy failed to give assurances that they would meet our demand.

Pointing to the unjustifiable act of the enemy, Secretary Kim Yon-ki remarked: All the facts prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors resort to premeditated acts to increase tension in our country and, furthermore, invent a pretext to provoke a new war. Declaring that, if the tension is to be eased and the danger of a war be removed in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and war preparations of the United States be stopped, he warned that the enemy must look straight at the reality and stop running riot.



NODONG SINMUN CLAIMS CHON CREATES WAR ATMOSPHERE

SK110448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 10 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September commentary: "Those Digging Their Own Graves"]

[Text] At the third military academy of the puppet army on 9 September, traitor Chon Tu-hwan whipped up a war fever, babbling about making utmost efforts to seize power superiority and foster capabilities. On the same day, he showed up a puppet air force base and repeated the same remarks. He also waged a flight drill as a demonstration of power.

Accompanied by the bosses of the puppet army, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan appeared at various places and created a war atmosphere. This reflects the uncomfortable circumstances facing the puppets.

As soon as a new semester began, South Korean youths and students staged demonstrations against the treacherous maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Public opinion denouncing the puppet clique's fascist policies is rising at home and abroad. According to reports from foreign countries, there is a strong indication that the puppet military circles are showing their distrust of Chon Tu-hwan. It is said that the inner group of the ruling circles of the United States and Japan do not think that Chon Tu-hwan can cope with the unstable situation in South Korea. These developments are unfavorable to Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which faces isolation at home and abroad, is attempting to extricate itself from the crisis by turning people's attention elsewhere. The military fascist clique is also committing maneuvers of bravado and bluster with the help of the U.S. masters and intensifying the anticommunist confrontation racket against us.

On that day, coming up with the rumor of southward invasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan maliciously slandered us. Moreover, he sent up an airplane in the direction of the North and clamored about the deep significance of the flight. It goes without saying that such a provocative act followed the directive of the U.S. masters and exposed traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wild desire for northward invasion.

While paying lipservice to dialogue and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in reality, is fanatically resorting to every means to step up preparations for war, causing North-South confrontation under the signboard of the strengthening of capabilities. This is a very serious development and an extremely reckless and dangerous act which can cause a military clash at any moment. We are watching this with vigilance.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvering to confront us with strength is a foolish act. The South Korean puppets should not view our sincere efforts concentrated on the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and on a peaceful solution to the reunification question as an expression of weakness. Even though we treasure peace, we will not tolerate those who pounce with swords to harm us. The South Korean puppets should not miscalculate and act discreetly.

If the South Korean puppets lead the situation to a dangerous phase, bent on a reckless racket of playing with fire with the support of the U.S. imperialist masters, this will only bring about their digging their own graves.

ANOTHER FIRE AT PUSAN CULTURE CENTER REPORTED

SK100026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- Another fire broke out at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on the afternoon of September 8, throwing the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique into panic, according to a report. The fire started in the reading room on the ground floor of the "American Cultural Centre" which was set on fire on March 18 by patriotic students and inhabitants of South Korea. The flame spread to various surrounding articles in a twinkling, causing a big commotion.



TEXT OF PAK SONG-CHOL NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

SK091022 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0805 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at Pyongyang central meeting marking the 34th anniversary of DPRK founding, held at the 8 February House of Culture on 8 September -- live]

[Text] Comrades: Thirty-four years have passed since the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, declared its founding to the world. Today, we are significantly commemorating with a high national confidence the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, under the magnificent circumstances in which the whole party, the entire country and all the people are unanimously turning out to the struggle to implement the decisions of the historic Hamhung plenum of the KWP Central Committee, new upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction, the anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing and a struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification is being vigorously waged in South Korea. [applause]

On this historic day, by the authority of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, I warmly congratulate, in the name of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and the government of the republic, all the people, including workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who have devotedly struggled for the prosperity and development of the republic and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

I send militant greetings to all the South Korean people, including the South Korean revolutionaries, youths, students and patriotic democratic figures who are tenaciously struggling to eradicate the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the democratization of society and national reunification, looking up to the republic as a beacon of hope. [applause]

Along with this, I send warm greetings to the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all overseas compatriots who are courageously fighting in alien lands for democratic national rights and the reunification of the fatherland, with lofty national pride as citizens of the republic. [applause]

I warmly welcome comrades and friends from foreign countries who are with us to celebrate the national festive day of our people. [applause]

Comrades, the DPRK is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle. [applause]

Our republic is a power which has inherited the brilliant tradition of the building of the people's power established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary power of a new type based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying upon the united front of the broad popular masses. [applause]

For the working popular masses, including the working class, to achieve complete national and class liberation and successfully fulfill the socialist and communist cause, the question of sovereignty, above all, should be correctly resolved. Based on his scientific analysis of the missions of our revolution and of the relations between society and class in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth lines for building a chuche-type power to meet the reality of our country, established at guerrilla bases the people's revolutionary government -- a power of a unique type -- and gained precious achievements and experiences. [applause]



The establishment of the people's government throughout the country after liberation, amid all the people's high revolutionary zeal, was the brilliant embodiment of the lines for building people's government which had been laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was a government directly inheriting the people's revolutionary government organized at the guerrilla bases. [applause]

Thanks to the precious achievements and rich experiences gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the building of the people's government in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people were able to creditably solve the question of power and successfully carry out democratic reforms in a short period, smashing all the obstructionist maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad even under so complicated and confused a situation as that after liberation and, on this basis, finally accomplish the historic cause of founding the DPRK in September 1948. [applause]

The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realization of the long-cherished desire of our people to achieve the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the country and an event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people. [applause]

With the founding of the republic, our people became the true masters of the state and society and a powerful and dignified people of an independent state which no one dare provoke, and they came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK marked the emergence of an independent people and the glorious birth of chuche Korea. [applause]

From the first day of its founding, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK took the great chuche idea as its firm guideline and thoroughly implemented the line of independence in all domains of state activity, thereby achieving a brilliant victory in revolutionary struggle and construction work and performing imperishable feats for the fatherland and the people. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country, the color of which was once obliterated on the world map, is well known as an independent, socialist country all over the world and our people, who were suffering from maltreatment, are enjoying a rewarding life to their heart's content as the genuine masters of their destiny. This is the result of the thorough adherence of the government of the republic to the line of independence in all state activities.

The course which our republic has victoriously pioneered on the road of building a new society is one of glorious struggle and advance whereon the sovereignty of the country and the nation has been resolutely defended and made brilliant under the most difficult circumstances and a proud course along which has been ushered in the era of great national prosperity, unprecedented in the country's 5,000-year history. [applause]

In the initial period of its founding, the government of the republic attained great successes by vigorously waging the struggle to prepare for the socialist remodeling of production relations on the basis of the democratic revolution in the northern half of our country and to pave the way for the self-reliant national economy.

In the harsh period of ordeal of the war against brigandish armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the government of the republic reorganized all systems to wartime footing under the slogan: "Everything for the victory in the war" and vigorously rallied all the people to the heroic struggle for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, thereby ensuring the great victory in the fatherland liberation war and honorably defending the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation. [applause]



Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war fully demonstrated the boundless vitality and invincible might of our republic following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and clearly showed that no imperialist aggressors can bring to their knees a people who defend a country's sovereignty as the masters. [applause]

In the postwar period, the government of the republic and our people were assigned the difficult and important tasks of pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction, while healing the scars of war.

Under the difficult circumstances of the postwar period, when everything had been destroyed by the war, the government of the republic, firmly adhering to the basic line for chuche-oriented socialist construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, successfully carried out vast tasks of rehabilitation construction in a brief period with the self-reliant revolutionary spirit, paved the way for the self-reliant national economy and rapidly stabilized and promoted the wretched lives of the people.

Reshaping the old production relationships into socialist ones in urban and rural communities constituted the basic content of the socialist revolution and was an inevitable demand for the development of society and economy in the northern half after the war.

By vigorously pushing ahead with work for reforming the old production relationships into socialist ones in accord with our party's policy for agricultural cooperation -- remodeling the type of economy into a socialist one prior to technical innovation -- and with the policy for reforming private commerce and industry into socialist forms, the government of the republic established unitary rule over socialist production relationships in a short period of only 4 to 5 years and built the most advanced socialist system on this land, where the root of exploitation and repression was permanently eradicated. [applause]

The establishment of a socialist system was a great social reform which completely realized the social and political sovereignty of the working masses in our country and a great victory which firmly consolidated the entire people's political and ideological unity, based on the worker-peasant alliance, on a new social and economic foundation on which the country's productivity could continuously develop in a rapid speed. [applause]

Relying on the established socialist system, the government of the republic accelerated the overall construction of socialism and successfully carried out the difficult task of industrialization in a short period of only 14 years by waging the vigorous struggle to complete socialist industrialization, thus converting our country into a socialist industrial state possessing modern industry and a developed rural economy. [applause]

Thanks to the realization of socialist industrialization, our country ultimately overcame economic and technological backwardness and joined the ranks of the world's advanced countries, and our people, who had been despised and humiliated by others due to the backward economy, permanently extricated themselves from such a status and appeared as a powerful and developed nation in the international arena, enjoying rights equal to those possessed by the world's big and small countries. [applause]

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the basic revolutionary contents which a nation of the working class should carry out after the socialist system is established and are the basic measures for socialist and communist construction.

In the new stage of revolutionary development, when the victory was won in socialist revolution and socialist industrialization was achieved, the government of the republic vigorously pushed ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture under the tested leadership of our party, assuming the chuche-orientation of entire society as its final target, and effected a great upsurge in all fields of socialist construction. [applause]



The struggle to reform all society in accord with the demands of chuche has been more intensely carried out than ever before while at the same time we have vigorously waged the technical and cultural revolutions, giving priority to the ideological revolution in accord with the party's policy. Thus, the three revolutions have firmly become a task of the masses themselves.

The three revolutions team movement has been strengthened in all domains of national economy, and the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions has been actively carried out. In the course of this, the tasks of reforming men, society and nature were marked with ceaseless new renovations. [applause] As a result of the forward push of the ideological revolution, all workers are firmly armed with the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary ideology, and the entire society is filled with the chuche idea. All people are struggling with conviction along the road indicated by the chuche idea, entertaining burning loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP and firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

Today, all our workers help and lead each other under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one", with common ideals and objectives. They are sincerely carrying out their tasks for the fatherland and people, society and groups, constantly making renovations and advances toward a brighter future for the fatherland with revolutionary zeal and vigor.

The policies for the economic and technical revolutions are being successfully implemented in all domains of the national economy, and the struggle for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of national economy is being vigorously carried out. Thus, we have effected a great advance in liberating workers from arduous labor and improving their working conditions. The self-reliance of the national economy is being strengthened and the nation's economy has reached a higher technical and scientific foundation.

Today, our industry is constantly developing at a speedy pace, free from the worldwide economic crisis. [applause] Great productive upsurges have been effected in all domains of the national economy thanks to the heroic struggle of all workers to fulfill the magnificent programs for socialist construction put forward by the Sixth KWP Congress. [applause]

Production has rapidly developed on all fronts of socialist economic construction and a great number of monumental creations have been raised everywhere. Thus, the nation's economic strength has been further consolidated.

Socialist agricultural construction has been accelerated along the road shown by the socialist agricultural thesis. Constant upsurges have been effected in agricultural production by implementing the chuche agricultural method. Great innovations are taking place in land reclamation work and in projects to expand the nation's cultivated land.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge era is being vigorously carried out on all fronts of socialist economic construction in our country, in accord with the party's appeal. Ceaseless innovative successes are being made in production and construction. [applause]

The government of the republic has marked great successes in the construction of socialist culture under the party's guidance. [applause] New progress has been made in the education of the people and in training the cadres of the nation along the road shown by the socialist education thesis. Our new generation receives a perfect middle-school-level education until they reach working age. They are growing as reliable reserve forces in communist construction with general knowledge at the middle-school-level and basic knowledge of modern science and technology. [applause]



With successful implementation of the party's policy for strengthening scientific research work through firm adherence to the chuche-type stand, significant scientific and technical inventions and successful research work have come about in economic construction and in the development of national culture.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of our party's chuche-type literary idea and unique policy for literature, our socialist literature and art are serving as a powerful weapon arming our people with chuche-type revolutionary traits and inspiring them to creative labor and heroic exploits. [applause]

Our nation's social system is developing more solidly everyday based on brilliant successes made in the course of carrying out the three revolutions, and the strength of the republic is constantly being enhanced and consolidated in all fields -- political, economic cultural and military. [applause]

The road of glorious struggle and victory along which our republic has traversed under the banner of the chuche idea has shown that our people's government is a genuine political organization representing the interests of all the workers in our country, including the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals, and is a mighty political weapon ensuring an independent and creative life for working people. [applause]

Our people's government has excellently fulfilled its mission and role as a representative of the people's independent rights and a skillful organizer of their creative life at every step and at all times in our revolution, as the leader assigned responsibility for their happy material and spiritual life and as the reliable protector of their independent and creative life. [applause]

Indeed, our republic is a genuine people's country and prosperous chuche fatherland ensuring genuine political freedom and rights for all our people and giving a happy, rewarding life to them. [applause]

With peerless superiority and brilliant achievements made for the fatherland and people, the government of our republic enjoys the absolute support and trust of the entire Korean people. [applause] Our people firmly believe through actual experience that only the government of the republic can ensure an independent and creative life for them. They foresee their happier future in the prosperity and development of the republic. [applause] All changes and turns marked in the development and growth of our republic as well as in the situation of our people are the consequences of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP and are the proud victory of the immortal chuche idea. [applause]

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique line for building the people's government based on the chuche idea and established genuine state power for workers and peasants in our country by brilliantly embodying the line. Thus, our people came to firmly hold the position as the masters of the nation and society. We were able to victoriously pioneer the future of the fatherland and the people.

The leader indicated the chuche-type revolutionary lines and policy at every step and time in the development of revolution and in the consolidation of the social system in our country, and wisely led the people's government to constantly enhance its role and functions. Thus, the government of our republic could successfully carry out the difficult and gigantic tasks raised in socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has been strengthened and developed into a mighty political weapon with which we could excellently carry out the historic cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP, all the people in our country, regarding it as the highest honor and pride to live and carry out the revolution as the citizens of the endlessly prosperous republic, are now renewing their ardent determination to struggle, sacrificing everything for the defense of the government of the republic and further strengthening and developing the republic. [applause]



Our people, who are advancing under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our party will achieve a greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and our republic will prosper forever. [applause]

Comrades, to reunify the divided fatherland and realize complete national sovereignty throughout the nation is the paramount aspiration of the whole Korean people and the most urgent task facing us.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the government of the republic has the urgent task of completely achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale by forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland.

Our party and the government of the republic, assuming as its most important revolutionary duty from the day the country was divided the reunification of the fatherland, has been making every sincere effort possible for the realization of this duty.

Nonetheless, owing to the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the cause of national reunification has not yet been achieved and there are still grave obstacles to the future of reunification.

We cannot tolerate the division of the national territory and the violation of national sovereignty by foreign imperialists. The question of national reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and a question lying within the province of our people's right to self-determination.

The Korean people are a proud people who are entitled to the sacred right of national self-determination and a wise people capable of steering their own fate with their own hands.

Outside forces have no reason or justification whatsoever to meddle in the question of Korea's national reunification.

The most important issue in achieving our country's reunification in an independent fashion is to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the chief obstacles to our country's reunification and the key factors trampling the independence of the South Korean people.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the tragedy of national division continues and South Korea has been turned into a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean people are now forced to suffer from tragic colonial slavery.

Though today the U.S. imperialists are trying to make South Korea appear an independent country, it is none but the U.S. imperialists who are *de facto* rulers of South Korea, exercising all real power, such as the prerogative of supreme military command, and are determining everything as they please.

The U.S. imperialists have totally subordinated South Korea in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and military -- to their aggressive aims and are persistently clinging to the two-Koreas plot, stepping up the colonial enslavement policy and the policy of war at an ever faster pace.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs are further reinforcing the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army by incessantly bringing into South Korea all kinds of ultramodern destructive weapons and military equipment and are getting frantic in military provocations and war exercises directed against us, amassing large forces of aggression around the Korean Peninsula. As a result, a grave situation capable of igniting the flames of war at any moment is being created in the land of Korea.



All these facts clearly show that the danger of war cannot be eliminated and that the question of national reunification cannot be resolved independently as long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression remain in South Korea.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are pushing ahead with overseas expansion and running wild to realize their dream of invading South Korea once again, while beautifying and embellishing the blood-stained sordid history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists. The reckless maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries are a big obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea.

In order to achieve our fatherland's independent reunification, the military fascist clique in South Korea, which has entrusted South Korea to the U.S. imperialists for their colony and military base and is offering the country as sacrifice to the outside forces, should be eliminated. The so-called regime in South Korea, which has no real power and sovereignty, is an out-and-out puppet regime subordinated to the U.S. imperialists. It is a sordid, nation-selling regime which is executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subordination and war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which usurped power with guns and bayonets under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, is barbarously oppressing and murdering the South Korea people struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to achieve the democratization of the society and the fatherland's reunification, while consolidating the treacherous policy of depending the outside forces and schemes to provoke a war.

All things national have been obliterated by villainous, flunkeyist nation-sellers in South Korea today, and South Korea has been placed under the double subordination of Japan and the United States. Under the fascist suppression of the outside forces and the puppets who have colluded with outside forces, South Korea has been turned into the most cruel human hell at the end of the 20th century where people's freedom and rights are mercilessly trampled underfoot.

In no way can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique justify their policy of war, their splittist schemes and rackets of fascist oppression, nor can they quench the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit. [applause] In South Korea today, anti-U.S. struggle spirit is growing with each passing day. The flames of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle, which are spreading throughout South Korea, are the inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and of their colonial rule and are an explosion of the pent-up fury and resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle is a patriotic struggle aimed at saving the country and the nation and is a just struggle for democracy and reunification.

By forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, ending their colonial rule, overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and establishing an independent and democratic regime, further upholding the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, the South Korean people will defend national sovereignty and open up the road to independent reunification. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the desires of all the Korean people toward the fatherland's reunification, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle being set ablaze, and the trend of the times supporting Korea's independent reunification, thus ending their occupation of South Korea and their policy of war and withdrawing immediately from South Korea, taking along the aggression forces and lethal weapons. [applause]



The Japanese militarists should learn a due lesson from their past defeat suffered on the aggressive road for overseas expansion and should act with discretion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the sordid policy of dependence on outside forces and the brutal suppression of the people and step down from power without delay.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues to pursue fascism, division, confrontation and war schemes while making a habit of depending on outside forces and committing treacherous acts running counter to the people's aspirations, it will only result in accelerating his ruin.

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve our country's reunification in an independent fashion is to reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, as elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Today, the struggle to realize our new reunification proposal is being vigorously waged among the compatriots in the North, the South and abroad. The voices supporting the Korean people's just struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification by founding the DCRK are rising higher among the world's progressive peoples.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I extend deep gratitude to all governments, international organizations, international democratic organizations, progressive political parties, public organizations, struggle organizations and figures of all walks of life of various countries, and the world's peace-loving peoples that always extend active support and solidarity to our people's just cause. [applause]

For the realization of the proposal for founding the DCRK, newly elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all Korean compatriots in the North, the South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, systems, factions and political opinion. [applause]

If all compatriots in the North, the South and abroad seek unity and vigorously wage a reunification movement only on the basis of a common national ideology, they can frustrate any obstructionist schemes of the enemies, thereby making it possible to advance the historic cause for the fatherland's reunification. [applause] Anyone who wholeheartedly wants the country's reunification and sets store in the future of the nation should vigorously turn out in the pannational struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK, firmly rallying around grand national front reunification.

When the DCRK is founded and the 10-point political program for the reunified country is fulfilled, national sovereignty will be achieved on a nationwide scale and a dignified sovereign state, a reunified independent country which is not dependent on any outside forces and does not participate in any bloc, will emerge on the Korean Peninsula. [applause]

Many obstacles and difficulties exist on the road to the fatherland's reunification. This notwithstanding, the Korean people will overcome them with the united efforts of the entire nation and will certainly achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

Our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is being waged in close connection with the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and for independence, which is being waged on an international scale. The imperialists, who are frightened at seeing that the people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is being whipped up with each passing day, are endlessly committing maneuverings of aggression and provocation against the newly emerging nations, while desperately trying to maintain and expand their supremacy. They are oppressing militarily the oppressed people who have risen up in the righteous struggle for liberation.



Because they are in a difficult situation, the U.S. imperialists have openly professed the policy of strength and have given priority to strengthening the existing military blocs and military alliances for the realization of this policy. They are running amok to create new military blocs in various places of the world including Asia and the Pacific area and are further strengthening their schemes of aggression and war.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and other war maniacs, today the international situation is being further aggravated and the danger of new world war is growing with each passing day. Struggling to eliminate the danger of a new war and to defend the peace and security of the world is the most important task facing the peace-loving people of the world.

To eliminate the growing danger of a new world war and to achieve solid world peace, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for world independence must be implemented. The proposal for world independence is a firm banner enabling the complete liquidation of all kinds of domination and subjugation and the achievement of the complete independence of the world as a whole. [applause] The task for world independence calls for the countries and nations of the world to firmly maintain their independence and to further expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

As a prestigious member of the Nonaligned Movement, the DPRK is exercising complete independence in the international community and is making all efforts for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK Government and the Korean people, as they have in the past, will more vigorously struggle in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and with all progressive peoples of the world to thwart and smash the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to achieve the independence of all countries and nations and to accelerate the independence of the entire world. [applause]

Comrades, today, the government and people of our republic are facing the honorable task of securing the brilliant achievements we have won in revolution and construction and leading our revolution to a new higher stage in accordance with the revolutionary line and policy put forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress.

In his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held last April, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of scientific insight into the demands of our revolutionary development, which has entered a new higher stage, and the inevitability of the achievement of the communist cause, brilliantly delineated the path to be followed by our revolutionary government. [applause]

The policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great militant program which has brilliantly delineated the way and method for the construction of a communist paradise in our country in which the complete independence of the people will be achieved by permeating the society with the chuche idea through vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. It is a banner of encouragement for the achievement of the complete independence of the country and the nation and for vigorously inspiring the people to the struggle for world independence. And it is an immortal classic document which has synthesized the theories of the chuche communist revolution and deepened and developed them to a new higher stage. [applause]



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Communism is the three revolutions plus the people's government, the thorough implementation of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture through the ceaseless consolidation of the people's government and the enhancement its function and role will bring the communist paradise where the complete independence of the people will be achieved.

We must uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great program for the construction of communism, further consolidate our people's government and enhance its function and role. To do this, we must vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture so as to build a communist paradise at an early date, in which the entire society will be permeated with the chuche idea. [applause]

With lofty pride and confidence in living and working under our most superior revolutionary government, all working people must vigorously advance to further consolidate and develop our republic, which was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and to bring out new miracles and innovation in the fields of ideology, technology and culture. [applause]

All working people must more firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and maintain boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. In doing this, they must prepare themselves more properly as chuche-type communist revolutionaries devoting themselves under all circumstances to the struggle for the victory of the chuche idea. [applause]

We must further consolidate the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, which are based on the chuche idea, speed up the revolutionization and workingclassization of the society and defend from generation to generation and brilliantly embody the party's glorious revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. [applause]

The attainment of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and successful attainment of the 10 great long-range goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980's via thorough implementation of the line of the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the national economy, which were called for by the historic Sixth KWP Congress, are important tasks facing us today.

Upholding the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the KWP Central Committee, which was held recently, we must concentrate all our efforts on the attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. In so doing, we must vigorously struggle to bring about a new turn in the development of the machine industry. [applause]

The sectors and units of the national economy must fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and meticulously plan economic guidance and organizational work. In so doing, they must unconditionally and thoroughly accomplish all economic tasks given by the party. [applause]

Upholding the militant appeal of the party, our functionaries and working people must vigorously wage the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 80's while closely meshing it with the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by the unheralded heroes. In so doing, they must bring about new revolutionary upsurges in the sectors of the socialist economic construction and vigorously struggle for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

With an attitude worthy of the people in the era of the revolution and struggle, the working people must work and live their lives always with a mobilized and alert posture and in a militant manner and emulate the noble examples which the young communists set during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In so doing, they must maintain the unyielding revolutionary spirit and persistently move forward along the road of revolution directed by the party and the leader. [applause]



Under the banner of the KWP winning 100 victories in 100 battles, our revolution is constantly developing to a new, higher stage and even more brilliant vista is opening for the future of our republic and people. [applause]

Let all of us vigorously march forward for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, for the complete victory of socialism, for the eternal prosperity of the republic and for the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [shouts]  
Long live the glorious KWP -- the organizer and promoter of all victories of the Korea people! [shouts] Long live the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland of the Korean people! [shouts]

#### COLLECTION OF WORKS ON THREE REVOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

SK031505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently brought out in different languages "On the Three Revolutions," a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Contained in the book are 16 immortal classic works including reports to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses of the Workers Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee (excerpts) delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and "On Vigorously Carrying on the Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural, in the Domain of Industry," "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions" and "Theses on Socialist Education."

Propounded in those works are the necessity and tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the ways of their fulfilment and introduced there are successes and experiences gained by our party and people in the struggle for implementing the line of the three revolutions.

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounds that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a struggle for realizing chajusong (independence) of the masses of working people and a strategic task which a working class party in power must firmly maintain from the first days of its embarkation upon the road of building a new society.

The great leader defines the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, after the establishment of the socialist system as the main content of the revolution to be carried out by our party in the socialist society and as the task of continued revolution to be carried out till the building of communism and refers to shining successes registered in all domains, political, economic and cultural, by vigorously waging the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

#### BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Pyongyang, September 8 -- Kim Yun-chong has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Pak Won-chol as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 7 Sep 82 SK] Pyongyang, September 13 -- Choe Kang-kuk was appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Gambia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 12 Sep 82 OW]



NORTH REFUSES REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW WITH PFC WHITE

SK130436 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 471st meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom at 1100 today. At today's meeting, which was held at the request of the United Nations Command [UNC] side, the UNC side repeatedly requested an interview with PFC White, who was missing in action [siljong toeo] as of the 28th of last month and is being detained by the North Korean puppets.

Regarding this, the communist side rejected the UNC side's request by saying that the UNC side should refer to the report from the central news agency of the North Korean puppets dated 4 September that said that PFC White had sought political asylum. The UNC side, however, repeatedly requested a personal interview with PFC White, while noting that it cannot accept recorded film and other recorded material offered by the North Korean puppet side.

OFFICIAL HOPES NORTH WILL ATTEND '88 OLYMPICS

SK110145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Won-kyong said Friday that all member nations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will be invited to the 1988 Seoul Olympic games, adding that "we sincerely hope North Korea will participate." Appearing before the National Assembly's special committee for the Seoul Olympics, Yi said: "Free participation of all member countries has been promised to the IOC by the South Korean Government." Yi also revealed that the government plans to select 5,000 Olympic hopefuls from among six million students aged 10 to 19 by the end of this year.

FURTHER REPORTS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

## Foreign Minister's Remarks

SK110152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will deliver a request for the correction of distorted Japanese textbooks to Japan next week, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Friday. Yi said the contents of the request will include the immediate correction of modern history and gradual corrections of ancient history concerning Korea and Japan through joint research by scholars of the two countries. Yi made his remarks at a meeting of an ad hoc panel of the Seoul-side Korean-Japan Parliamentarians Union, which handles matters related to the Japanese textbooks. The special committee urged the government to firmly state Korea's position pertaining to the revision of Japanese screening principles for school textbooks and teaching guides.

## Japanese Lawmakers To Visit

SK130042 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- A three-member delegation from an ad hoc committee of the Japanese side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union, which is handling the disputed textbook issue, will arrive here Wednesday to discuss the correction of distorted Japanese textbooks with a Korean committee.



Spokesman for the Seoul-side of the parliamentary body Pak Kyong-sok said Monday the two special committees will try to work out measures for the prompt rectification of modern history and gradual corrections of ancient history concerning Korea and Japan through joint research.

#### TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR CHUNGANG DEMONSTRATION

SK110521 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The police arrested two collegians yesterday for having distributed leaflets containing anti-government slogans and thus violating the law on assembly and demonstration, and requested arrest warrants for five others on similar charges. Arrested by the Noryangjin police are Yi Kun-won, 23, a junior in the department of literature at Chungang University, and Yim Chae-son, 23, junior in the athletics department of the same school. They were picked up by the police at around 11:55 a.m. last Thursday shortly after they scattered 300 flyers, titled "A Letter to My Fellow Students," from the rooftop of the school's library. They were also charged with attempting to stage an anti-government demonstration on the campus that day. The five others, whom the Sodaemun police requested arrest warrants for, are Yonsei students Ha Song-chan, 21, Yuk Song-chu, 20, Miss Kim Un-cha, 21, Miss Yi Mi-chong, 20, and Miss Pak Sun-chong, 21. According to the police, the five printed 500 leaflets, titled "Anti-Fascism: Declaration of a Struggle for Democratic Liberation," last May 4 and distributed them on the campus and in tearooms in the vicinity of the school on four occasions during the last semester. Ha Song-chan was additionally charged with allegedly having seditious materials while participating in "membership training" at the UNESCO students' association at the Yonsei University training camp in Togong-ni, Wabu-myon, Kyonggi-do, last Sept. 4.

#### DOMESTIC F-5F JET FIGHTER PUT INTO SERVICE

SK100411 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The first supersonic fighter aircraft manufactured in Korea was put into service yesterday after an impressive demonstration flight at a southern air base, marking a great step forward toward self-reliance in national defense.

The F-5F jet fighter, the latest model in the F-5 series which can fly 1.6 times the speed of sound, was produced by Korean Air Lines with the technical assistance of the U.S. Northrop Aircraft Co. Named "Chegong (Sky Conqueror) No 1," the aircraft was officially turned over to the Republic of Korea Air Force to assume the critical mission of defending the nation's air space.

President Chon Tu-hwan closely inspected the interior and exterior of the two-seat aircraft and observed with great satisfaction the entire process of its test flight. Accompanied by the first lady, the president also looked around the production facilities.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min and a number of other government, military and parliamentary leaders attended the dedication ceremony, which started at 11 a.m., along with U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker, Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the Combined Forces Command, and representatives from Northrop Co.

With the commissioning of the F-5F, the Republic of Korea, which 32 years ago met North Korean aggression with only a few L-4 light planes, became the third nation in non-communist Asia to operate fighter aircraft of its own production.

When President Chon arrived at the ceremony site, 16 Korean and U.S. Air Force fighters made an aerial greeting with a fly-by over the air base, releasing colored smoke. As the president unveiled the aircraft bearing the "Taeguk" emblem on its formidable body, all participants in the ceremony loudly applauded.



Soon the aircraft, piloted by Lt. Col. Yu Song-yol, taxied to the runway and took off into the sky. After making high-speed passes over the air base, including various forms of aerial maneuvers, the plane landed at the runway and returned to the ceremony site.

"The test flight proved that this aircraft has superb maneuverability and excellent electronic detection capabilities that ensure victory in aerial fights. I'm proud to fly an aircraft built with our own hands," said Col. Yu.

A test pilot from Northrop Co. said the Korean personnel engaged in the production of the aircraft fully demonstrated their high level technological ability, comparable with those in any developed nation.

The local production of the fighter aircraft opened a new chapter in the continuing development of Korea's defense industry, which has already reached an advanced level in manufacturing ground and naval equipment. Started in full vigor in the latter half of the 1970's, the arms industry has entered mass production of various guns and ammunition and is continuously improving long-range missile systems. A combat destroyer was launched in 1980 and Korean Air Lines has been producing light helicopters with U.S. technical support.

Korea and the United States had agreed on the co-production of fighter aircraft in their annual security consultative meeting in 1979. It is aimed to bolster the air defense power of the republic as well as increasing its high-technology defense industry. Authorities of the two countries later chose F-5F as the initial type of aircraft to be produced in Korea as it was considered most suitable for the Korean defense situation and adequate for the economic and technological conditions in the country. The United States had begun supplying F-5A "freedom fighters" late in the 1960's as part of the Korean Armed Forces modernization program.

#### EXPORT GROWTH URGED TO IMPROVE ACCOUNT DEFICIT

SK030115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Traders Association (KTA) Friday called for export growth through technological innovation, improved overseas competitiveness and stepped-up marketing activities to improve the country's current account deficits.

In a report on the recent international payments position of South Korea, KTA said the country's current account deficits amounted to 833.2 million U.S. dollars as of the end of July this year, a drop of 2.4 billion dollars from the same period last year.

While only 8.5 percent (204 million dollars) of the current account improvement came from export growth, 57.6 percent (5.4 billion dollars) was due to decreased imports and 33.6 percent by the invisible trade sector, according to the report.

The improved current account situation through decreased imports not only hinders the country's future economic growth but also impairs the international competitiveness of Korean-made commodities, and it will further deteriorate in the event of price hikes of major raw materials in international markets and increased investment in production facilities, the KTA report said.

In order to rectify the current account deficits, enterprises should increase their exports through technological innovation, replacement of worn-out facilities, improved quality and overseas competitiveness, the report concluded.



SPECIAL ENVOY KONG KORM VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

BK101547 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On 24 August, Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs and special envoy of Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, arrived at Maputo, capital city of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM]. On hand to warmly greet the delegation at the airport were the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, the head of the Socialist Directorate, cadres from it and other officials of the PRM Foreign Affairs Ministry. The comrade SRV ambassador and the Soviet acting charge d'affaires to the PRM were also present.

During his stay in the PRM, Comrade Kong Korm held cordial and friendly talks with Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs and minister of state of the PRM. Comrade Kong Korm talked about the real situation in the PRK since the historic 7 January 1979 victory day and about the victory of the Kampuchean people over the U.S. imperialists in 1975 -- a victory which was usurped by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal gang which massacred 3 million Kampuchean people. The comrade also talked about the criminal maneuvers of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism who use the Sihanouk-Son Sann label to mask and defend the barbarous massacre committed by the Democratic Kampuchean regime.

The comrade stressed the various peace initiatives proposed at the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers with the aim of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and good cooperation.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano expressed his support for the PRK.

On 27 August, Comrade Kong Korm gave a press conference and answered in detail many questions relating to Kampuchea. Comrade Kong Korm's interview was given wide coverage by Mozambique and foreign newspapers and the Mozambique radio. In the evening of the same day, Comrade Kong Korm attended a reception hosted in his honor by the PRM minister of state.

On 28 August, Comrade Kong Korm held cordial talks with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the PRM. During the talks, Comrade Kong Korm briefed Comrade Samora Moises Machel on the realities in the PRK. The comrade president said that he had met Comrade Heng Samrin at the very beginning. The PRM is very happy about the revival of the new Kampuchea which is progressing in every field. The PRM totally supports the peace proposals of the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. With a number of African countries, the comrade promised to expel Pol Pot's representative from the United Nations. Finally, Comrade Samora Moises Machel said that the enemies of the PRK are also the enemies of the PRM.

Apart from these talks, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy visited farms, cooperatives, factories and other big enterprises.

On 28 August, Comrade Kong Korm left the PRM for the Republic of Seychelles.

SPECIAL ENVOY HOR NAM HONG VISITS CAPE VERDE

BK111722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- During his stay in the Republic of Cape Verde from 19 to 20 August, Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy Hor Nam Hong was warmly received by Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires.

Hor Nam Hong recalled that following the Kampuchean people's victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the zealous lackeys of Beijing, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, seized control of the party and massacred 3 million Kampucheans.



Hor Nam Hong briefed his host on the real situation in Kampuchea and the revival of the Kampuchean people following their 7 January 1979 historic victory over the Pol Pot gang and on the peace proposals of the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City.

For his part, Pedro Pires declared total support for these proposals. He affirmed that the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Sihanouk as its leader is an insignificant farce. 1

The Kampuchean diplomat also met with Silvina Manuel da Luz, Cape Verde minister of foreign affairs, and other cadres of the ministry.

#### Visits Benin

BK111730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK) -- During his visit to the People's Republic of Benin, Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy, Hor Nam Hong, was received by Adjo Boco Ignace, acting president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Assembly, in Cotonou on 25 August.

Hor Nam Hong handed over a letter from Chairman Heng Samrin and informed him of the real situation in Kampuchea since the 7 January 1979 historic victory, the wholesale massacre of the Kampuchean people by Pol Pot-Ine Sary-Khieu Samphan hangmen after the victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, and the creation of the so-called tripartite coalition government of the reactionary Khmers. He also talked about the peace initiative put forward by the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers.

Adjo Boco Ignace expressed the unchanging position of Benin in supporting the PRK Government which he affirmed is the authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Hor Nam Hong also met with Girigissou Gado, chairman of Benin's People's Revolutionary Party Foreign Relations Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs. Hor Nam Hong left the People's Republic of Benin on 26 August after a 5-day visit.

#### SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO GUINEA, N.Y. TRIPS

OW120427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1854 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- The "deadly sickness" threatening Cambodia is the "Vietnamisation" of the country, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The former Cambodian head of state, now president of the tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition, was in Paris for a two-day visit before leaving today for Guinea. He will return here Thursday before going to New York for the September 21 session of the United Nations General Assembly. In New York, Prince Sihanouk will give the main speech on the Democratic Kampuchean Government's delegation during debate as to who will hold the Cambodian seat at the U.N.

Prince Sihanouk said today that Cambodians were "chased from their land and marriages were forced upon them so as to give birth to a new race, more and more dominated by the Vietnamese whose aim was the political and ethnic Vietnamisation of Cambodia."

The ebullient prince said the agreement by himself and his former prime minister, Son Sann, to join forces with the Khmer Rouge came down to "choosing between the better of two evils." "I lost five children and 14 grandchildren at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, so I have no reason to like or cooperate with them," said the prince, "but since the Vietnamese refuse to recognise our independence we have a duty to fight."



According to the prince, "any political solution in Cambodia will come about through a resistance war as the Vietnamese only understand force." Though he admitted that the joint Khmer Rouge-nationalist resistance could not defeat the Vietnamese, he claimed "it could make their lives intolerable."

While in the United States Prince Sihanouk will meet with a number of U.S. leaders. He will again be in France in December when he said he would meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

In the interview, Prince Sihanouk said Cambodians "were waiting for both military and financial aid from all its allies and friends." But, said the prince, whereas the Chinese give an unlimited supply of arms to the Khmer Rouge, they want him "to get a small packet of dollars from the Americans" so as to be able to buy their machineguns.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED BY TANJUG CORRESPONDENT

AU091804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Phum Thmei, Kampuchea, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- "Instead of partial withdrawal, Vietnam has continued to dispatch fresh troops to Kampuchea in order to make up for the daily losses inflicted on it by the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea." This was stated by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs of the coalition government, in his interview with Drago Tolp, TANJUG correspondent in Bangkok.

#### Strengthening Resistance

Khieu Samphan said that recently the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea received large new shipments of Soviet tanks and artillery weapons. However, he said that since 1979 the situation has been increasingly favorable for the resistance forces which have achieved noticeable progress on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. "The recent formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reflects and has been influenced by the general situation and the strengthening of the broad national resistance against the Vietnamese aggressor," Samphan said.

"During our recent visit to Yugoslavia, we felt the deep sympathy for the struggle of the Khmer people and were able once again to convince ourselves of the support extended by Yugoslavia to the government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Khmer people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights," he added and stressed that great efforts were made to form the coalition and achieve the basic goal, which is the unification of all patriotic forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor, as a result of which the coalition must continue its activity and work straight through until the Vietnamese troops depart and even beyond. "For our part, we will adhere to this goal and respect the principles of the Kuala Lumpur declaration," Khieu Samphan said. It was he and the leaders of the other two fronts, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, who signed the document on the basic goals, framework and principles of the coalition.

#### Vietnam's Problems

Khieu Samphan said that out in the countryside they are engaged in constant political activity not only among those who supported them prior to 1979 but also among those who opposed the process of collectivization and the former authorities. The results achieved so far also would not have been possible without the support of the entire population. As he pointed out, cooperation has now also been established with the so-called "self-protection" forces which the Vietnamese organized in villages as well as with the Khmer soldiers who were forced to enlist in the army of the puppet regime. According to Samphan, Vietnam has problems not only in the military field but also in the political and economic fields because of difficulties in the supply, transportation and control of its own troops.



He believes that Hanoi continues to engage in diplomatic maneuvers, thereby demonstrating that it is not ready to accept the demands for the withdrawal of its troops. The vice president of Democratic Kampuchea emphasized that, until now, they have repeatedly expressed to Hanoi their readiness to sign a nonaggression and friendship treaty between the two countries after the withdrawal of its troops.

According to Samphan, following the departure of the Vietnamese troops, independent, peace-loving, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea will not demand any compensation for the destruction suffered during the aggression. As regards the international activity of the authorities of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan said that their current goal is, at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, to consolidate the seat of the coalition government and induce the General Assembly to clearly and firmly confirm the resolutions adopted at its past sessions which demand the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from the country. He also said that at the summit conference of nonaligned countries, Democratic Kampuchea will raise the question of fulfilling its right to once again be represented in the movement. On the eve of the session of the UN General Assembly, the members of the inner cabinet of the coalition government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, will hold talks in New York about their future actions, and the session of all members of the coalition government is scheduled to be held in the middle of October.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN RECEIVES U.S. JOURNALISTS

BK130540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] On 4 September 1982, (Daniel Stephen) and (Grepeck), U.S. journalists, arrived in the western region of Democratic Kampuchea.

On the morning of 5 September, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, granted an interview to the American guests. Present on the occasion were Mrs Ieng Thirith and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

During their stay in the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled zone, the American guests visited a number of villages and interviewed our people who have returned from refugee camps in Thailand. The guests saw with their own eyes that our people are making every effort to increase production to support themselves and the frontline battlefield. They also noted our people's good impression of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas who are waging a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with great sacrifice.

The American guests filmed a group of Democratic Kampuchean combatants of the National Army and guerrillas who demonstrated guerrilla tactics and the use of modern weapons combined with primitive weapons. They also filmed a group of female guerrillas of the transport units and the transportation of foodstuffs and ammunition to the frontline battlefield.

On 10 September, the American guests safely left the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET FILM WEEK -- Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet Cultural Center opened in Phnom Penh the week of Soviet movies to commemorate the anniversary of the nationalization of cinematographic production by Lenin (27 August 1919). Iev Ponnaka, chief of the Motion Picture Department and other Kampuchean cadres were present on that occasion. Boris Romanov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present. On that occasion, Boris Romanov emphasized the importance of the nationalization of films production which led to the edification of a socialist and national culture replying to the aspiration of the people after the great Russian October Revolution [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 29 Aug 82 BK]



PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED BY LE MONDE

BK101322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[September 9 interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, by LE MONDE correspondent Jacques de Barrin -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Is there really a Chinese threat to Laos?

[Answer] Since early 1979, along with their aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists have concentrated important military forces on the Laos-China frontier with the view to threaten Laos and to put pressure on Laos -- the latter with an aim to separate Laos from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Beijing ruling circles have fed a certain number of exiled Lao traitors in their territory and use them in the subversive activities and provocation along the Laos-China border.

The Beijing ruling circles' aim consists of forcing the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to allow Beijing to use the latter group's territory as a springboard to extend their influence and their domination in the entire Southeast Asia. However, these dark schemes are being held in check because the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples will more and more strengthen their solidarity so as to safeguard their territory and to maintain their policy of peace, independence, sovereignty, and regarding this matter no compromise will be allowed.

[Question] How has the integration of mountainous tribes been achieved and what are the problems involved?

[Answer] In Laos there are 68 ethnic groups which can be grouped into three main nationalities, and most ethnic groups of those three nationalities live in both mountainous and plains regions. Under their domination, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists divided them up and cultivated sentiments of contradiction among the tribes on both ideology and the style of living so that the tribes would be in conflict with one another. All of these efforts were aimed at creating favourable conditions for the imperialists and their henchmen to be the master of Laos.

Right at the beginning of the revolution in 1945, we started to eradicate illiteracy among all people with the view to transform and create a basis of equality in all fields and we have progressively strengthened the national solidarity. All ethnic groups of all nationalities enjoy full rights as Lao citizen in all fields.

The efforts in the integration of the ethnic groups who were segregated for centuries by the reactionaries have met with lots of difficulties due to differences in their political consciousness, economic situation, lack of communication network -- all of which accentuate the difficulties. In addition, the international reactionaries and U.S. imperialists and their allies have increasingly intensified their psychological war to incite more and more people to leave the country and become their henchmen.

But during the past 7 years, thanks to political education, people understand more and more the party and government policy. Furthermore, thanks to the good rice harvest in various socialist production units, fewer people leave the country and more and more of the refugees these days decide to return home and, together with their countrymen, have participated in the construction of the fatherland in accordance with the party's and government's policy.

I am convinced that the time will come when the Lao people, appreciating the policy of the party and state, will create better conditions than ever before for the integration of various ethnic groups within one homogeneous population.



[Question] What is your opinion of the movements of various groups opposing your regime? What is your reaction to the recent formation of a coalition government?

[Answer] There are fewer and fewer people these days who can be enticed by the enemies and are willing to come back as henchmen to plunder Lao territory along the border and, upon having more appreciated the party's and government's policy which serves their interests, these people will come back home and will regret having served the enemies.

As far as the so-called "government coalition" is concerned, I think that it is only an unattainable sweet dream of a small group of reactionaries who are being manipulated by the enemies. They are being used as puppets in propaganda which aims to misguide the world opinion. Thus the so-called "formation of a government of coalition" is just a momentary cloud which will soon disintegrate by itself because the government which enjoys administrative power in the Lao People's Democratic Republic stands more firmly than ever on its feet and will continue to lead the people to build their country for a better future and thus none of the reactionaries will be able to mislead them from their targets.

[Question] What is your expectation with regard to the renewal of diplomatic relations with France?

[Answer] I am very glad that the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the French Republic have finally renewed their diplomatic relations. I hope these relations will make the French people understand the Lao people -- who always consider the French people as their good friends -- more. Thus the French Government and people will be in a better position to appreciate the needs of the Lao people, to study the possibility regarding necessary aid to Laos and what in return the French can sincerely expect from the Lao people, who will continually consolidate the solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

[Question] Is the Lao army capable of containing the current Chinese threat? How much longer will the Vietnamese troops remain in Laos?

[Answer] We have time and again said that the Lao party and government depend on popular national defense. This means all three and a half million Lao people take part in the national defense and public security, having as a solid pillar the Lao People's Armed Forces which have scored victories step by step against the much stronger enemies.

Nowadays, the Lao army, being a solid pillar in our national defense forces, will be able to safeguard the national independence and sovereignty, as we realize that we are struggling for the just cause against the unjust external aggressions. In this regard, if it is needed, we have full rights to ask for aid from the Vietnamese armed forces or those of the other friendly countries which have concern for the security of Laos. Such troops will stay in Lao territory as long as there is external threat and they will only leave when the Lao Government and people judge for themselves that the enemies' threat has come to an end.

[Question] What is the aim of the present governmental reshuffle? How can the government stay close to the people it serves?

[Answer] The reshuffle of the government which is being carried out at present has as its target to best realize the party's policy and governmental plan. The approaching method is to create "rapprochement" between the government cadres and the masses. That means that cadres in all administrative sectors, having studied the party's and government's political lines, will organize the discussions among the masses in the country with the view to reaching unanimity in opinion from which the policy can be best implemented. The population must realize that the single aim of the party and government is to render satisfaction to them all.



Only by so doing will the masses have high regard for cadres and correctly appreciate the aspiration and purpose of the government; and through these cadres, they will be able to feed back suggestions to the government. Thus the government can solve problems in the interests of all.

[Question] When will the new constitution be adopted?

[Answer] The new constitution of our country is under study, keeping in mind it must be made more suitable to the new situation of the country. Once ready, it will be submitted to the People's Supreme Assembly for adoption and then it will officially become effective.

[Question] The government has admitted the existence of reeducation centers. When will such centers be closed down?

[Answer] We have never denied the existence of the centers for the purpose of reeducating officials and personnel of the old regime who must appreciate the policies of the party and government. The reason behind the establishment of the centers stems from the fact that under the colonialist French, these persons had learned and adopted on the whole repressive measures which for more than 60 years have been used against the people. The same is true in the 20-year period of the U.S. aggressive domination in Laos. Hence, there is a need to point to the Lao people to understand their right and wrong behavior and to redress their behavior in the interest of the Lao people.

As regards to this matter, it is evident that such reeducation efforts have been met with good results. These can be backed by the fact that a good number of people who have acquired a correct self-mastery attitude now have returned to work in various government institutions. However, there are yet some people whose concept of the situation is not at the best satisfactory level, and upon joining their families at the request of the latter are deceived by counterreactionary propaganda and escaped from their beloved country. Therefore, we hold that it is still necessary to maintain the centers. The date of their returning, however, depends on themselves.

[Question] I visited Vietnam and met with Nguyen Co Thach who said that Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only when China ceases its aggression and provocation against Vietnam and renegotiates and signs a mutual peaceful coexistence agreement with Vietnam. Would Laos lay similar conditions to that in establishing good relations with China?

[Answer] The conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers had issued a joint communique demanding that the Beijing ruling circles stop all military provocations against the three Indochinese countries and to solve all conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

As for Laos, we call for a halt to the massing of their troops along the Lao border which threatens the security of Laos. We also demand that they stop feeding and supporting the Lao gangs in exile stationed in Chinese territory who carry out provocations along the Laos-China border. Laos and China will coexist in peace if our demands are met.

#### BRIEFS

NEW BURMESE DIPLOMAT -- Vientiane, September 10 (OANA-KPL) -- Khamphai Bouphe, acting minister for foreign affairs, yesterday morning received here U Sai Thaw Da, the new Burmese charge d'affaires a.i. to Laos. On this occasion, K. Bouphe wished the diplomat much success in fulfilling his mission here in view to contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of good neighbour and friendship between the two countries for the cause of peace and coexistence in this region. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 10 Sep 82 BK]



SITTHI VISITS SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA FOR TALKS

## Remarks on Departure

BK101638 Bangkok WORLD in English 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning left for a two-day visit to Singapore and Malaysia for talks on the forthcoming United Nations conference due to be held in Bangkok. His first port of call will be Singapore. ACM Sitthi is scheduled to arrive back in Bangkok tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Speaking to reporters at Don Muang Airport before leaving this morning, ACM Sitthi was asked to comment on Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's recent speech which suggested that it would be useful for all ASEAN member nations to hold joint military exercises to improve ASEAN defences against communist hegemonism in the region. The foreign minister said that he thought the suggestion came as a response to Lee's worries that the Soviet Union was expanding its influence in the region through Vietnam. ACM Sitthi said there were already bilateral agreements among ASEAN countries concerning military exercises and narcotics suppression activities and that any stepping up of military exercises might generate the impression that ASEAN was a military rather than an economic grouping.

Referring to the disagreements between Thai and Malaysian security forces over communist suppression methods and the general security situation along the Thai-Malaysian border, ACM Sitthi said the issue was like a disagreement between two family members, saying that it was only a small dispute that would easily be resolved.

## Comments on Kampuchean Issue

BK110945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today there had been no sign of any withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but he did not expect any major fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border during the current wet season. "According to our reports there has just been a rotation of troops and bringing in of new equipment," instead of any withdrawal as promised in the Ho Chi Minh communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in July this year, he said.

The Thai foreign minister, who flew in from Singapore today after talks on Cambodia with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, on the Cambodian situation, had a two-hour meeting with his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. He also called on Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

Talking to pressmen later, ACM Sitthi said that as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, he had updated the Malaysian and Singapore leaders on the latest developments in Cambodia, with special reference to the strategy to be followed at the United Nations to ensure the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the world body.

In reply to a question, ACM Sitthi said he was confident that Democratic Kampuchea, which is now headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, would retain its seat in the United Nations when the credentials issue comes up before the new General Assembly session which opens later this month. He expected the vote in favour of Democratic Kampuchea to be more or less the same as last year. "We may gain a little or lose a little," he said. Marshal Sitthi suggested the presence of Prince Sihanouk as head of the Cambodian delegation to the UN might help improve their position.



In reply to a question, the Thai foreign minister said he did not think there would be any "major engagement" by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Cambodian border during the current rainy season. Asked about reports of recent clashes in the area, he said: "We have heard there was some fighting. It appears to be in small groups of twenties." He said that "if Vietnamese troops shoot across our border now, it would be more as part of reconnaissance than anything else."

Asked to comment on the reported statement of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Jakarta earlier this week that it would be "ideal" for all ASEAN members to join in multilateral military exercises, Marshal Sitthi said this was not raised in his discussions in Singapore. He said it was a good idea to have bilateral or multilateral exercises. "Of course it will be useful for us, but we are not heading for any military pact," he added.

Marshal Sitthi, who was accompanied by Asa Sarasin, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, left for Bangkok soon after a lunch hosted by the Malaysian foreign minister.

#### News Conference Held on Return

BK121237 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Report on news conference by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on his return from Singapore and Malaysia at Bangkok airport on 11 September -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Sitthi recording] Relations between Thailand and Malaysia are specially important. Malaysia and Thailand are close friends, and even with the new government of Malaysia, both countries intend to maintain their relations as such. Malaysia always treats Thai nationals and officials well. [end recording]

Regarding the Soviet military assistance to Vietnam, the foreign minister said: [begin recording] Vietnam has received new Soviet weapons. I told newsmen during an interview in Malaysia that I believe that Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops are still near our border. We believe that they are waiting for the dry season. We have to wait and see. Newsmen asked about reports of a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand. I told them that I have not heard anything about it. If true, it must be Vietnamese troops on a patrol mission. Fighting is limited to 10-20 soldiers during the rainy season. We cannot predict what will happen in the next dry season.

[Question] Did you tell them about the possible meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and Nguyen Co Thach in New York?

[Answer] It depends on Nguyen Co Thach. We did not talk about a meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries. He has already met with me, Ghazali Shafie and Dhanabalan. It is unlikely that he would meet the five ASEAN foreign ministers in a single meeting. If he requests a meeting with me, I may meet with him again. But that is unlikely. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun and I have already talked with him and his deputy. [end recording]

#### Further on Remarks to Press

BK121050 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Thailand and Malaysia are good neighbours and both countries intend to stay that way, Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said last night on his return from a visit to Singapore and Malaysia.



He also quoted Singapore officials as saying that Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had not been serious when he suggested joint ASEAN military exercises. ACM Sitthi's remarks on relations with Malaysia, made at Don Muang Airport, were seen as an attempt to downplay remarks by senior Thai officials that Malaysia was "not sincere" about wanting to tackle problems along the common border.

ACM Sitthi told reporters that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had left a party meeting to talk to him for an hour. "I told him that we considered Malaysia our good neighbour and he replied that Malaysia attaches special importance to Thailand as a neighbour and has never thought of changing this attitude," he said.

ACM Sitthi said he and Mahathir had discussed the problem of the Muslim minorities in the four southernmost Thai provinces, but declined to elaborate, saying he had to report to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon first.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian officials said ACM Sitthi, Mahathir and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie had discussed the question of seating the newly-formed Kampuchean resistance coalition at the United Nations. In Singapore, from where ACM Sitthi flew to Kuala Lumpur yesterday, he discussed the same issue with Prime Minister Lee and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan. Dhanabalan told reporters after the meeting that there was no problem in transferring the seat currently held by the Khmer Rouge to the new Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

In Bangkok, ACM Sitthi said he had not discussed his reported call for multilateral ASEAN military exercises when he met with Lee for an hour, but said Dhanabalan had told him that it had been only a passing remark by Lee, which was not intended to be taken too seriously.

#### FURTHER ON JOINT BORDER TALKS WITH MALAYSIA

Talks End 8 Sep

BK090716 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The ninth meeting of the joint Thailand-Malaysia land boundary committee ended yesterday with both sides expressing satisfaction over the outcome of the talks and the progress of work on border survey and demarcation.

The purpose of the three-day meeting which began on Monday was to review the progress of last year's survey and demarcation and to discuss future location and work.

Describing the meeting's atmosphere as friendly, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who headed the Thai delegation, said that Thailand and Malaysia have come to a better understanding of their joint task along the common border.

A memorandum ratifying the eighth demarcation line -- 18.6 kilometres long -- established during August 1 last year until July 31 this year, was co-signed on Monday by Gen Saiyut and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Datuk Arshad Ayab, under-secretary of the Malaysian Ministry of Land and Rural Development.

Since the beginning of this joint effort in 1973, 58 percent of the total length of the common border, or 335.6 km, has been demarcated. Gen Saiyut told reporters that the work should not be regarded as re-establishing the borderline but an improvement of the old demarcation done by Thailand and Great Britain. Asked about the 200-kilometre fence which Malaysia has put up near the Thai border recently, Gen Saiyut replied that it is Malaysia's domestic affairs, since the fence is in its territory. He also said that Thailand will soon put up a fence stretching from Sadao to Padang Besa in Songkhla Province and to Betong in Yala Province for narcotics and immigration control. Gen Saiyut said that Malaysia will host the next meeting in Kuala Lumpur next June.



## Radio Views Talks

BK130405 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Sep 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Excerpts] Thailand and Malaysia have completed the demarcation of about 335.6 km of the frontier between the two countries. The distance represents about 58 percent of the entire border line. This joint effort started in 1973 and has the objective to improve the old demarcation done by Thailand and Great Britain.

Early this month high-ranking officials of the two countries met in Bangkok to review the progress of last year's survey and demarcation and to discuss a future location and work. The Thai delegation was headed by Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon, while his Malaysian counterpart was the undersecretary of the Ministry of Land and Rural Development.

General Saiyut had said the officials involved in the demarcation faced no accidents and ambushes from terrorists during their operations.

## THAI RAT Editorial

BK090734 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand's Discontent"]

[Text] The commander of the 4th Army Region has stated in public that Malaysia has not given full cooperation in the suppression of the terrorists along the Thai-Malaysian border, particularly in the suppression of the terrorist bandit movement. Thai and Malaysian officials have met many times in the past to discuss border problems, but this is the first such utterance by a Thai officer who is in charge of security along the Malaysian border.

The 4th Army Region commander's frank remarks probably reflect the discontent of the suppression officials under him and he was bold enough to make them public probably because he wields some influence in the current government. At any rate, it would be beneficial for both the Thai and Malaysian Governments to look into their respective suppression machineries.

In the past, Malaysia has suspected Thailand of being a sanctuary for the Chinese communist guerrillas, but Thailand has denied this. Malaysian soldiers have on many occasions crossed the border to join Thai troops in joint suppression campaigns, and Thailand has not made an issue out of it. However, Thailand has noted that terrorist bandits would flee into Malaysia whenever it launched suppression campaigns.

In sum, both Thailand and Malaysia suspect each other, but they have not brought this matter up for discussion at their meetings. It seems that only cooperation was made public in their joint statements about the meetings. Now that the suppression side has made known its points, Thailand and Malaysia should take the opportunity to amend their various forms of cooperation so that they will yield mutual benefits. Thai-Malaysian cooperation at the government-to-government level seems good, but Malaysia appears to show considerable desire to please the parties which control the majority of votes in its northern region.

In the meantime, Thailand must show to Malaysia that it sincerely wants to bring peace to the areas near the common border and desires cooperation in which neither Malaysia nor Thailand takes advantage of the other. We hope that future meetings between the two countries will show progress on the border situation. We hope that Malaysia will show its sincerity by not exploiting its neighboring country for its domestic political interests. Malaysia's domestic political interests must be separated from interests of bilateral relations with Thailand; otherwise, mutual suspicion will never be resolved.

Thai-Malaysian border cooperation against both ordinary criminals and political terrorists will bring peace to the border. A dispute between countries having a contiguous border usual intensifies to open conflict; the Indochinese situation is a good example. We do not want such an occurrence on the Thai-Malaysian border.



PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK030450 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, as chairman of the government-private sector consultative committee in charge of economic problems, delivered a speech at the reception held last night to mark the committee's first founding anniversary. He said: All parties are much concerned about the country's economic situation and wish to see the government solve the problems quickly. Our nation is like a big boat with both the government and private sectors as its crewmen. Once a problem arises, everyone must help to find the solution. Our economic problems are many and long-standing, but they are not insoluble, provided we establish mutual understanding and a common view of the real nature of our problems and seek solutions through joint efforts.

The economic troubles derive basically from two sources, namely, the instability of the world economy, and the fact that we have not prepared ourselves to meet it. However, the government has done its best to ensure economic growth. Many countries admire the way we are handling our economic affairs.

The prime minister continued: To solve our problems in the foreign sector, we must implement a policy that keeps us in step with the world. Under this policy, representatives of private institutions have been invited to accompany official teams to foreign countries. Thai ambassadors and officials of the Commerce Ministry and other agencies with offices abroad have been clearly instructed on the government's policies. The prime minister said he wishes to invite the private business sector to join the government sector in implementing its policy of keeping in step with the world to form a single economic team for the country.

The prime minister said: The weakness that threatens the survival of the nation in the future is rural poverty. He said that, throughout his military career, he had been in such close contact with the countryside that he could claim to know the life of the people in rural areas well. There are tens of millions of people who are now living in poverty and do not have enough to eat. This is a strategic problem which must be solved by the government in order to free these people from poverty. If we succeed, it means that we have solved the problems for the majority of the people.

Taxation, the prime minister said, is another issue concerning everyone. The government has mapped out measures to lighten heavy burdens of farmers, instead of filling its coffers. Meanwhile, an export refund law was passed to help the private business sector. Two investment service centers have been set up to process investors' applications for promotional privileges within 19 days for each case. Officials of the two centers who fail to carry out their duties properly will face disciplinary action. It is anticipated that this new policy will help create a better investment climate in the country.

BRIEFS

1981-82 RICE PRODUCTION -- Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Chuan Likphai has disclosed that during the 1981-82 crop season, Thailand produced 15 million tons of rice and used about 56 million rai of land for rice cultivation. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82 BK]



VNA REJECTS PRC 'FABRICATION' ON AIR INTRUSION

OW121644 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing alleging that on September 10 two Vietnamese MIG-21 jet planes intruded into the air-space of Guangxi Province, China, for two minutes.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject this fabrication. This is pre-meditated action of the Chinese authorities aimed at coping with Vietnam's proposal for cessation of all armed and other hostile activities along the Vietnamese-Chinese border on the occasion of the national days of the two countries, and at misleading public opinion, which is welcoming Vietnam's good will and expressing its wish for peace in the Vietnamese-Chinese border areas.

NOTE TO UN REJECTS THAI CHARGES OF INTRUSIONS

OW111555 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- The Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations has sent a note to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, rejecting the fabrication contained in the note of August 16 sent by the Thai permanent mission to the secretary-general alleging that Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai soil and territorial waters.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY VIEWS 12TH CPC CONGRESS

OW121508 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China has legitimized Deng Xiaoping's line, remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: In recent years, never has an official document of the Communist Party of China contained so many technical terms of Marxism-Leninism as the documents of the 12th congress. Obviously, they have taken pains to write them in such a way as to try to create an impression that that is a new jug containing new wine. Their hope is to fool the Chinese people and other people round the world into believing that the Beijing leaders are returning to the path they have abandoned.

However, at light touching, the thin Marxist-Leninist paint will go off and Maoism modernized to suit Deng Xiaoping's doctrine about the cat will be revealed in full. The core of this ideology is the selfish national interests. Deng's view is that all is for the national interests and that any doctrine that serves the national interests is good. This is pragmatism advocating complete reliance on capitalism and strategic cooperation with imperialism to gain capital and technology to carry out the four modernizations in order to create the material basis of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

NHAN DAN continues: At Deng's congress, they have also spoken of opposing imperialism and colonialism, but have endorsed full alignment with the U.S. and the imperialism camp to oppose the world socialist system.

The 12th congress has legitimized Deng Xiaoping's line and confirmed him as leader, although he has declared to pull back to the second line. However, he has, in fact, still seized key positions. Deng has basically made a revolution in the leadership, but this does not mean he has won complete victory. The power scramble is unfolding right amidst top circles.

One has to look at what Deng Xiaoping does, but not merely listen to what he says. He may have used all the terminology of Marxism-Leninism, but his heart is daily beating to the rhythm of imperialism against world socialism.



BACKGROUND TO POLICY TRENDS IN PRC REVIEWED

OW130233 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 4 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 28 August article: "China in the 6 Years Since Mao Zedong," subtitled "Reviewing the Past Helps One Understand the Present"]

[Text] After repeated delays, the 12th CPC National Congress is scheduled to open on 1 September. A UPI dispatch from Beijing said that the congress would be a milestone in Deng Xiaoping's successful completion of a series of political maneuvers and that supporters of his views on modernizing China would take the place of (?dissident) veteran cadres within the CPC. This is not a groundless prediction, because U.S. journalists are quite familiar with the behavior of Deng Xiaoping, who used to call the United States a paper tiger and has now called himself a poor friend of the United States. As an old Chinese saying goes, reviewing the past helps one understand the present; that is, we can gain new insight through restudying old material. A review of the development of China in the past more than half a century indicates that, since the founding of the CPC in 1921, the revolutionary struggles of China and its people has always been carried out amidst life-and-death struggles among various factions within the CPC. It has been an incessant bloody struggle for power between the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries, between the revolutionaries and the opportunists. The entire process of development is perpetuated in struggles between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary roads. The former is represented by the Chinese working class, which has maintained close contact with the international working class and world revolution, while the latter is represented by nationalists and opportunists of various shades who, with ancient emperors' chauvinism and petty bourgeois and counterrevolutionary bourgeois ideologies, have been hostile to socialism and communism.

The CPC was founded with the assistance of the Comintern and the CPSU. It shouldered the historical task of leading the workers' revolution and revolutionary movements waged by other democratic patriotic forces in China. After six congresses, the CPC gradually defined the nature and content of the revolution in China, namely, it would be that of a nationalist revolution. Combining nationalism with the movement against imperialism and feudalism, the CPC solved the question of the (?course) of the Chinese revolution. Because of this, the CPC was able to lead penetrating and vigorous revolutionary movements in various parts of China in the 15 years from 1921 to 1935. With numerous heroic fighting chapters in its history, the CPC built itself into a proletarian, revolutionary political party which had glorious traditions and broad and deep support, winning the trust of the Chinese people and admiration from the progressive peoples of the world. From the time of heroic struggle against opportunist forces within the party, including the Chen Duxiu faction, until now, Maoism has always been the most dangerous and harmful thing to the CPC. Maoism, which was a new ideology developed from petty bourgeois nationalism and big-power chauvinism, called for the resurrection of the (?Heavenly Kingdom). After staging a coup d'etat and seizing the leadership at the Zunyi Conference, held at the end of the Long March, the Maoists, who called for sinicized Marxism and building Chinese-style Marxism, in fact followed a bourgeois nationalist revolutionary line. They rejected what they called the Russian version of Marxism. In order to impose their views and line on the party, Mao Zedong and his followers launched a rectification campaign and purged tens of thousands of people. They attacked those who repudiated the political program put forward at the Sixth CPC National Congress in 1928 as dogmatists who worshipped things foreign. The report delivered by Mao Zedong at the Seventh National Congress in 1945 concerning the coalition government explained his views on new nationalism and was aimed at affirming his leading position in the party. In this way, the first round of the power struggle, which started with the coup d'etat at the Zunyi Conference, lasted 10 years, bringing the number of victims to nearly a million, including countless deaths. During this period, Mao Zedong had already expressed his intention to betray the Soviet Union and tried his utmost to establish contacts with the United States, playing the trick of sitting on the top of a mountain to watch the tigers fight. However, he miscalculated in his intention. The year 1945 was not only the year in which Mao Zedong Thought and the nationalist line won initial victory within the CPC, but was also the year in which the Soviet Union and world revolution won a historic victory.



The great victory of the Soviet Union changed the balance of power in the world, promoted the revolution in China and, at the same time, disrupted Mao Zedong's strategic alliance.

As an ultra opportunist, Mao Zedong coasted along with the changing situation and solemnly declared his unreserved admiration for the Soviet Union, addressing it as big brother. The immense assistance given by the Soviet Union to China was one of the decisive factors in the victory of the Chinese revolution. The foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was not only the great achievement of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, led by the CPC, but also a brilliant victory of the unity and friendship of proletarian internationalism. As a result of struggle waged by the genuine socialist forces in the CPC, the Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956 defeated Maoism and formulated a program on socialist revolution in China.

Just a year later, Mao Zedong launched a counterattack and (?mustered support) to impose his thesis on the three flags in a vain attempt to force China to make a great leap forward and become a superpower. This struggle lasted 10 years and Mao Zedong was once again defeated. In 1966, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. Mao Zedong ordered the Red Guards to bombard the bourgeois leadership in the party. He relied on the army and 30 million Red Guards to stage the second coup d'etat to subvert the CPC and seize power. Nevertheless, he encountered strong resistance in the CPC and from Chinese society, causing a ruthless civil war, which destroyed the Chinese cultural legacy. Mao Zedong successively eliminated opponents, but failed to stop resistance.

After Mao Zedong Thought became the predominant force in the CPC in 1945, from 1966 to 1976, the decade of the second round of the power struggle, he tried, by hook or crook, to make Chinese society and the world situation develop according to his subjective wishes. It was also a decade of unprecedented growth in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Vietnamese people won a brilliant victory over the No 1 imperialist aggressors. The three big revolutionary trends of the times overcame the obstacles caused by Mao Zedong Thought and vigorously surged ahead to mature in accordance with the law of historical development. Now, the Chinese expansionist hegemonists can no longer use Marxism-Leninism as their signboard and have, therefore, unabashedly colluded with U.S. imperialism in opposing the Soviet Union and betraying the Vietnamese people, carrying out the most sordid activities in the international arena. As a result, after the death of the great helmsman, China was on the verge of collapse. Although the method of struggle between the lines and for power has changed somewhat since Mao Zedong's death, its intensity and complexity are on a par with the life-and-death struggles in his lifetime.

If the history of the Communist Party of China is characterized by endless factional struggles, the path traversed by the CPC since Mao Zedong's death, especially in the 5 years between 11th and 12th congresses of the party, has been a (?stormy) one.

Even now, Deng Xiaoping and his faction are attending the congress as limited winners. Quite a few of their strong opponents are still seated together with them in the front row. Only the Jiang Qing and Wang Dongxing factions have been totally ousted.

The last telling blow dealt at Deng Xiaoping by Mao Zedong, through the gang of four, was in early April 1976. Just 15 months after Deng Xiaoping's rehabilitation, for which he had made self-criticism, admitted his guilt and again acknowledged Mao Zedong as his master, he was again brought down by the Jiang Qing faction.

On 9 September 1976, Mao Zedong died. Having suffered so much, the masses of the Chinese people all hoped for change. A new alignment of forces took shape among the various factions in power.



After the Red Guard faction was suppressed, Deng Xiaoping, together with the Hua and Ye factions, taking advantage of the masses' desire for a change, mounted an anti-Cultural Revolution campaign in order to muster their forces. At the same time, they put forward many reform slogans. The Hua and Ye factions, which were credited with the downfall of the gang of four, joined forces. Hua Guofeng inherited power from Mao Zedong. However, he felt unable to consolidate his position on his own. In July 1977, Deng Xiaoping was reinstated for a second time. Since then, an acute struggle has taken place between the Deng and Hua factions.

Political life in China in the past 5 years has been very complicated. There is the struggle of the masses for their livelihood rights and to safeguard the future of the country. There is the struggle of the true revolutionary forces against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of those in power. But most conspicuous is the power struggle of the Deng faction against all other factions. The Deng faction tries to defeat and eliminate all other factions to arrogate all power to itself. However, the other factions are not reconciled to their defeat and, having lost one position after another, are doing their utmost to fight back.

After the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and a number of working conferences of the CPC Central Committee, and at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Hua and Ye factions found themselves in an increasingly inferior position, and the Deng faction gained control of many key departments. What does this change mean?

The Deng faction describes the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a great turning point of far-reaching significance in the party's history since the founding of the People's Republic. At that session, Deng Xiaoping put forward the four modernizations strategy, also known as the New Long March, aimed at building China into a modern, powerful socialist country beginning to (?stand on an equal footing) with the Soviet Union and the United States by the end of the century.

After the third plenary session, we saw some new things indeed taking place in China's economy. There were some improvements in economic work; some "left" guiding thoughts in economic construction were criticized; [words indistinct] sector of the economy was revived; economic plans were readjusted; individual farming was resumed; material incentives were used; and a policy of opening to the outside world, mainly to the developed countries of the West, was adopted. These pragmatic economic measures have brought some results and served the Deng faction's purposes of deceiving the masses and advertising his line. However, before long facts showed that Deng's strategy was no less adventurist than Mao Zedong's strategy of the three red banners.

Deng Xiaoping's war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979 quickly exposed the nature and goals of his entire line and policies. While the Chinese leaders prepared and held the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to shift the work emphasis to the four modernizations, they also stepped up preparations to teach Vietnam a lesson. At the same time, Deng Xiaoping visited the United States and Japan and asked the most reactionary imperialist and militarist forces to lend him a helping hand in his planned armed invasion of Vietnam.

The war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979 not only constituted a terrible crime committed by Deng Xiaoping and his followers against a socialist country and exposed their betrayers' features, but caused them to suffer heavy losses militarily, politically, economically and spiritually.

Deng Xiaoping's theories are nothing but Mao Zedong's theories expressed in different ways and forms, that is, modern, pragmatic Maoism, which, in essence, is no different from the past.



The reactionary clique among the Chinese authorities has realized that the "left" adventurist line cannot succeed and that they must take another road -- the road of completely siding with imperialism in order to use its funds and technology to build China into the world's greatest industrial and military power within the shortest possible time. This amounts to further allying with imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, the socialist community and world revolution.

However, the militarization of the national economy and alliance with imperialism against the socialist countries for the achievement of expansionist and hegemonist goals have become profound factors hindering national economic development and impoverishing China's working people.

Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations policy, like his foreign policy, runs counter to the Chinese people's interests and wishes. Its inherent contradictions are quickly revealed. In a short period, the four modernizations program has become deflated, like a balloon. At first, the program had an economic target totaling more than U.S. \$600 billion. It has now been reduced by two-thirds and will later be further readjusted. Like Mao Zedong in the past, Deng Xiaoping has been, and is, faced with resistance from many quarters, including the armed forces, on which anyone who wants to hold power in China must rely. Like Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and his followers have no choice but to mount one movement after another to get rid of dissidents.

At the end of 1981, the last of the 3 years of economic readjustment, Zhao Ziyang was forced to announce that another 5 years, or an even longer period, would be needed to carry out readjustment. The resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to embark on a New Long March to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century. Since the beginning of 1981, Beijing leaders including Deng Xiaoping have, time and again, indicated to foreign visitors that China only plans to attain a relatively comfortable standard of living by the end of this century.

A UPI commentary on 8 December 1981 pointed out that 1981 had been a year of political and economic trial for Deng Xiaoping. It is reported that until shortly before the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, the Deng faction had continued to suppress various forces opposed to it. What the Deng Xiaoping faction has to say at the 12th CPC National Congress will certainly remain the same. But it cannot be the only voice at the congress. At the 12th CPC National Congress, within the CPC, and in Chinese society, there are other voices, including the voices of justice from those who have fought bloody battles for the true revolutionary cause of the Chinese working class and the Chinese nation.

No matter what mantle it assumes and how unpredictable and modernized it is, the essence of Maoism is still big-nation expansionism and big-power hegemonism. Expansionist hegemonism is the political manifestation of the theory of the heavenly dynasty of a big nation and has become out of date against the background in which imperialism disintegrated and big and small nations, even small island nations, embark on the age of independence and freedom and become independent sovereign states.

Instructed by Mao Zedong in the past and again by the Deng Xiaoping faction today, the reactionary forces among the Chinese authorities have persistently carried out a policy hostile to the socialist community and the Soviet Union, citadel of peace and revolution in the world, and opposing Vietnam, which is upholding the banner of national independence and socialism. The Chinese policymakers have loudly attacked Soviet hegemonism and sworn that they will never seek hegemony. However, the criterion for verifying truth is not empty talk, but actual action. Mao Zedong and the present Chinese leaders share a common point in their ultimate goal. To achieve their hegemonist aim, they have committed various perverse acts just as the ancient emperors of the Qin, Chu, Qi and Han Dynasties did. They are different only in the methods for achieving their aim. The bayonet and the pen were the two primary tools of Mao Zedong, while the Deng Xiaoping faction has pursued a pragmatic policy. It is the policy of resorting to all means to lay the material foundation, as quickly as possible, for political strategy. However, the policy has failed to yield the results expected by the Deng Xiaoping faction. In allying with the imperialists, the Deng Xiaoping faction has gone further than Mao Zedong and, with its anti-Soviet policy, formed the counterrevolutionary alliance and antisocialist front which includes the United States.



Deng Xiaoping has openly called the Soviet Union the No 1 enemy and most dangerous power. He has urged the United States, Japan and other imperialist countries to step up the arms race and stir up international tension. He has opened China's door for Western capitalism and allowed the United States to set up a base in China for monitoring Soviet intelligence. Under arrangements by the Deng Xiaoping faction, China, the United States, Japan and NATO have carried out strategic cooperation in the political, military, economic and other fields. Although difficulties and contradictions remain, (?cooperation) has materialized.

Another example showing that the Deng Xiaoping faction has gone further than Mao Zedong is the destructive war in various fields against the Indochinese countries since the disastrous defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam launched by China.

Maoism, since Mao Zedong's death, has rapidly exposed its true countenance and suffered one failure after another. First of all, the strategy of the four modernizations has been declared bankrupt. Although the economic situation is a little better than during the Cultural Revolution, the socio-economic crisis has continued to be aggravated. The target set earlier had to be abandoned. Second, the war of aggression against Vietnam encountered a total defeat and China withdrew from Kampuchea. Third, the remnants of the Hua Guofeng, Jiang Qing and Ye Jianying factions could not be restrained easily. Antagonist forces still exist in party, government and army organizations at various levels, notably at and below provincial level. Therefore, the Deng Xiaoping faction has been compelled to compromise with the various factions.

The situation in various fields in China is still chaotic and (?tense) and is not, as claimed by the Beijing propaganda machine, characterized by great order. The Deng Xiaoping faction may gain the upper hand at the 12th National CPC Congress, but will not be in a dominant position, as Mao Zedong was at the 7th and 9th CPC National Congresses. Mao Zedong was in an absolute dominant position at these congresses, but the development of the situation ultimately changed everything. In view of the Western mass media's speculation in the early 1970's concerning China after Mao Zedong's death, the Maoist faction said at that time that the Great Cultural Revolution would ensure that China retained its color tens of thousands of years from now. Mao Zedong designated his well-tested successor and told him: "With you in charge, I am at ease." Shortly after Mao Zedong died, the situation took a drastic change. The strategic arrangement of the great helmsman was wrong.

Deng Xiaoping has followed Mao Zedong's example in appointing a number of his confidants to key positions so that he can withdraw to the second line and be a backstage ruler. Deng Xiaoping will not feel at ease in his late years. The development of the situation in China in the next decade will be determined by the result of the next round in the power struggle.

#### BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Greeting by Nguyen Huu Tho

OW110835 Hanoi VNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, was welcomed at the government guest house in the centre of the city by Nguyen Huu Tho, National Assembly chairman; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and general secretary of the Democratic Party, who hugged the distinguished guests warmly as they alighted from their outrider-flanked cars.



Present at the event are Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, member of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee, head of the party Commission for External Relations and chairman of the National Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations; Dao Van Tap, chairman of the Economic, Planning and Financing Committee of the National Assembly and head of the Commission for Social Sciences; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and other Vietnamese senior officials. Also present was Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

After the official introduction, Chairman Stanko Todorov and his party were presented with flowers by a group of red-scarved children, and the large crowds of well-wishers thronging the park outside the guest house gave prolonged cheers to the envoys from the land of the great Georgi Dimitrov. The delegation was then warmly received by Nguyen Huu Tho and the vice chairmen and committee chairmen of the National Assembly.

#### Meeting With Truong Chinh

OW111524 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, September 11 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received at the presidential palace the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party C.C., chairman of the National Assembly. Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and Le Trang, deputy director of the National Assembly and Council of State offices, joined in the reception. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Markov was also present.

President Truong welcomed the visit of the Bulgarian delegation as a fine expression of the longstanding friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples. He expressed the Vietnamese people's elation at the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people in the building of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Todor Zhivkov. He welcomed Bulgaria's correct foreign policy, especially its proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. President Truong Chinh thanked the Bulgarian party, government and people for their devoted assistance to Vietnam in the past liberation war as well as in the present national construction and defence.

In his reply, Stanko Todorov expressed the Bulgarian peoples admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroism in fighting and in construction, in upholding their role as the inviolable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

#### Nguyen Huu Tho Hosts Banquet

OW111802 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 11 -- National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho gave a banquet at the presidential palace here tonight in honour of the visiting Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, who is also Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.



Present were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and others. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov was also present.

In his toast, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the Bulgarian people's great successes in building a developed socialist society, and wished the Bulgarian guests success in their current visit.

In reply, Chairman Stanko Todorov spoke highly of the fraternal militant solidarity between the two peoples. He said the Bulgarian people would always support the Vietnamese people in their just revolutionary cause.

#### Assembly Groups Hold Talks

OW121800 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- Talks were held at the presidential palace here today between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian National Assemblies.

The Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, included Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the Commissions for External Relations of the party C.C. and of the National Assembly; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and others.

The Bulgarian delegation led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, included Stoyan Markov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee, head of its Industrial Commission, and president of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development; Penko Gerganov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee, first secretary of the party committee of Pleven Province and member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development; Evfim Kostov, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee's Control and Audit Commission, member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development, and president of Mikhailolrad's People's Committee; Dimitur Viyachev, member of the Executive Council of the Bulgarian People's Peasant Alliance, secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and member of the Central Commission for Foreign Trade; Penka Khristova, member of the Central Commission for Socio-Economic Development and secretary of the People's Committee of Tolbukhin City; and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov.

The two delegations informed each other of the situation concerning the socialist construction in their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern. They worked out measures to further strengthen cooperation between the National Assemblies of the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, close friendship and mutual understanding.

#### Tribute at Mausoleum

OW121752 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The visiting delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by Chairman Stanko Todorov paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here today.



Yesterday, the Bulgarian guests called at the People's Army museum, and were warmly welcomed by Major-General Le Chieu, director of the museum, and other officers.

#### NHAN DAN Welcomes Visit

BK110804 Hanoi Domestic Sercie in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 11 September editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Bulgarian Guests"]

[Text] Headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and a Bulgarian National Assembly delegation is due to arrive in Hanoi today to begin an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of our National Assembly.

Together with the compatriots in the capital, the people throughout our country are very glad to welcome these envoys of the fraternal Bulgarian people and are showing their great joy over this new development of the close friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

The militant solidarity and the relations of cooperation between our two fraternal countries which were developed and strengthened by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Georgi Dimitrov have gone through a long period of development. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria have been strengthened constantly and have developed to the benefit of the two fraternal peoples and of the socialist community.

Our people admire the heroic revolution of the Bulgarian people and highly appraise the fruits of the labor of our Bulgarian friends in building socialism in their country. Seven 5-year plans have been carried out satisfactorily. The national economy has developed constantly at a high rate, thus advancing Bulgaria to the rank of developed countries in Europe as well as in the world. The Eighth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) is being carried out successfully. Developed socialism is advancing at a steady rate.

The many shining successes of socialism which have resulted from the implementation of the April guidelines and the new program of the Bulgarian Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, reflect the intelligence and the diligent and courageous working spirit of the fraternal Bulgarian people. These successes, which contain many diverse experiences, have contributed to emphasizing the superiority of pragmatic socialism.

Pursuing a correct foreign policy, the Communist Party, the state and the people of Bulgaria have paid great attention to strengthening their alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, have actively supported the world revolution and progress, and have persisted in struggling to maintain peace and security in the world, including peace and security in Europe and the Balkan region.

In their relations with our country, the party, the state and the people of Bulgaria have always strongly supported our revolutionary undertaking. They have given our people their wholehearted, invaluable and effective assistance. These friends have heartily assisted us in building socialism and have resolutely sided with us in our anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in our present struggle against the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership which are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. We sincerely thank the party, state and fraternal people of Bulgaria for their solidarity and valuable assistance.

With deep emotion, we remember a solemn assertion by Comrade Todor Zhivkov that Vietnam can always trust the fraternal support given by the communists and the entire working people of Bulgaria.



Thoroughly aware that international solidarity is a great source of strength and an important factor for victories, our people are very elated at the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries.

Following our people's historic victory over the U.S. aggressors, these relations have entered a new developmental stage. The visit to Bulgaria of our state-party delegation led by Comrade Le Duan in October 1975, and the visit to Vietnam of the Bulgarian state-party delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov from September to October 1979, were important events that marked a new page in the history of relations between the two fraternal countries. The effects of the treaty of friendship and cooperation have also been serving the revolutions in each country and the benefits of the common revolutionary cause.

We are convinced that this visit to our country of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation will even further strengthen the militant solidarity and will further expand the relations of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Bulgaria.

With our warmest sentiments, we respectfully wish esteemed Comrade Stanko Todorov and other members of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation fine success in their friendship visit to our country.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS LETTER TO PROVINCIAL MEETING

BK070752 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Finance recently organized a conference in Thanh Hoa Province to exchange experiences and initiatives in improving accounting work throughout the country. The conference was honored to receive a letter from Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong. In his letter, the chairman pointed out: This conference is important as far as the building and development of the economy is concerned. We cannot manage and operate all activities of the national economy effectively if accounting work is done poorly. Therefore, we must always think of and study ways to constantly improve accounting work at all echelons and in all sectors and establishments.

GROUP ON AGED FORMED; NGUYEN HUU THO REPORTS

OW032337 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, **VNA**, September 3 -- A national committee for the International Year of the Aged has been set up here. At its first meeting on August 31 the committee adopted a programme of action and an appeal, and heard reports on various aspects of the care of old people. One report was made by Nguyen Huu Tho, the committee's chairman, who hailed the International Year of the Aged as a cause of conscience in line with the tradition of the Vietnamese people. Nguyen Huu Tho also said that the number of old people was increasing, with nearly four million sexagenarians and older ones, or 7.4 percent of the population. This, Nguyen Huu Tho said, has posed a whole range of economic and social problems to be solved satisfactorily in order to ensure a comfortable life for the aged.

The committee's leading body includes five vice-chairmen: Doctor Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Nguyen Thi Xuyen, representative of the Women's Union; Pham Khac Hoe, representative of the Fatherland Front; Nguyen Kien, representative of the Ministry for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs; and Mai Van Muon, representative of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports. It is assisted by a 14-member Secretariat under Doctor Nguyen Cong Thang.



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